

# MAP of SEOUL



**NAMHANSANSONG**  
15 MI  
South Fortress  
built under  
Paektche King

**KIMPO**  
8 MI

**K-16**  
58

**INCHON**  
22 MI

**SUWON**  
24 MI

**HAN RIVER**

### PLACES OF INTEREST IN SEOUL

- GLOSSARY**
- gaemul, sun - water
  - do-ro - street
  - sa - Buddhist temple
  - sso - apron
  - dang - house
  - jeong - building
  - san - mountain
  - won - garden
  - bi - memorial stone
1. Bukak-san (North Mt.)
  2. Taegye-san
  3. Nam-san (South Mt.)
  4. Nae-gwan (500th Cave)
  5. Tong-gwan (Earl's Gate)
  6. Pae-gwan (North Gate)
  7. Kyokso Palace - Built in 1394, destroyed in 1952, rebuilt in 1957-1959
  8. Toosu Palace - Burned in 1944, rebuilt in 1955
  9. Chongdeok Palace - Built in 1474, destroyed in 1952 (except for the main part), rebuilt in the early part of the 1950s and 1958-entire and in 1957
  10. Pilsong (General's Office)
  11. Myeong-dong - Built for the Taejo-gwan in the 14th century
  12. Tosen-gwan - Choson's memorial stone - built in 1408, the 10th year of Taejo's reign
  13. Chongdeok-gwan - Formerly a memorial stone - built in 1507, destroyed in 1952
  14. Namdang Park
  15. Chongdeok-gwan Park
  16. Pagoda Park - The site of a pagoda built in 1495, the park was laid out in 1957
  17. Samcheong Park
  18. Sajik Park - Contains the Altar to Earth, built in 1794
  19. Hyonnyong Park
  20. It'won Park
  21. Capitol - Built in 1915-1925
  22. City Hall
  23. U. S. Embassy
  24. British Legation
  25. Chinese Embassy
  26. French Legation
  27. UNRWC
  28. U. S. Eighth Army
  29. U. S. Air Administration Building
  30. "KOREA"
  31. Kyokso Palace (Rebuilt) - Rebuilt in 1957
  32. Chongdeok-gwan
  33. Bando Hall
  34. Myeong-dong Cathedral
  35. Anguk Cathedral
  36. Yongsong Presbyterian Church
  37. Chongdeok-gwan Memorial Shrine
  38. T'aejeon
  39. Pongna-san
  40. Chionan-son
  41. Sorjok-son and the White Buddha - Date unknown, perhaps 14th century
  42. Seoul National University
  43. Ewha Woman's University
  44. Yonsei (Yonsei Christian) University
  45. Korea University
  46. Tomonbu University
  47. National Library
  48. National Museum
  49. Hanyang University - Built in 1910, rebuilt in 1957
  50. National Assembly
  51. Chongdeok-gwan Memorial Shrine - Site of the 10th ruler, built in 1954, rebuilt several times
  52. Tosen-gwan - In memory of the "Prince of the East" - Built in 1950
  53. Chongdeok-gwan - The site of the 10th ruler's "secret" shrine - Built in 1407
  54. Tosen-gwan - Built in 1950
  55. Tosen-gwan - In memory of the 10th ruler
  56. Tosen-gwan - In memory of the 10th ruler
  57. Seoul National Station
  58. Park
  59. Tosen-gwan
  60. Han River Bridge
  61. Hoofly Bridge
  62. Min IV
  63. Seoul Dept. of Education
  64. Tosen-gwan (1950)
  65. Tosen-gwan
  66. Tosen-gwan
  67. Tosen-gwan
  68. Tosen-gwan
  69. Tosen-gwan
  70. Tosen-gwan
  71. Tosen-gwan
  72. Tosen-gwan
  73. Tosen-gwan

185 N. Oakland Ave.  
Pasadena, California  
Dec. 12, 1958

Dear Mrs. Braun;

I was very glad to meet you at Santa Cruz. Since I can't meet to Pasadena I tried to find Mr. Braun's name in a book of "History of Korean Presbyterian Church" and succeeded. In Chinese character is 傅海利(부해리) isn't this Mr. Braun's Korean name? Can I trust you I want to tell you that for Korean Christians, especially Taegu area are adoring you.

In Christmas vacation I have some meetings in my church and of Korean students. I can call on you on New Year. And if your convenient is good I hope to go out a few days with you. Can I have an answer from you?

Mrs. Miller wrote me yesterday and she told me you wrote her of me. Mr. Hill who came back from Korea a few months ago preached at Korean Presbyterian church last Sunday. It was very nice. I shall show you some Korean pictures when I meet you.

I shall be very glad to have your answer about it as soon as you possibly can.

With the best regards to your family.

Yours sincerely,

Jong Sung Ahoo

# Korea Situation as Truce Talks Near

Truce talks are again requested by Communists, who have detailed plan for settling overall prisoner exchange controversy—last block to an armistice in Korea.

## PRISONERS HELD BY BOTH SIDES

UN Holds 116,000  
65,000 want to go home  
51,000 don't want to go home

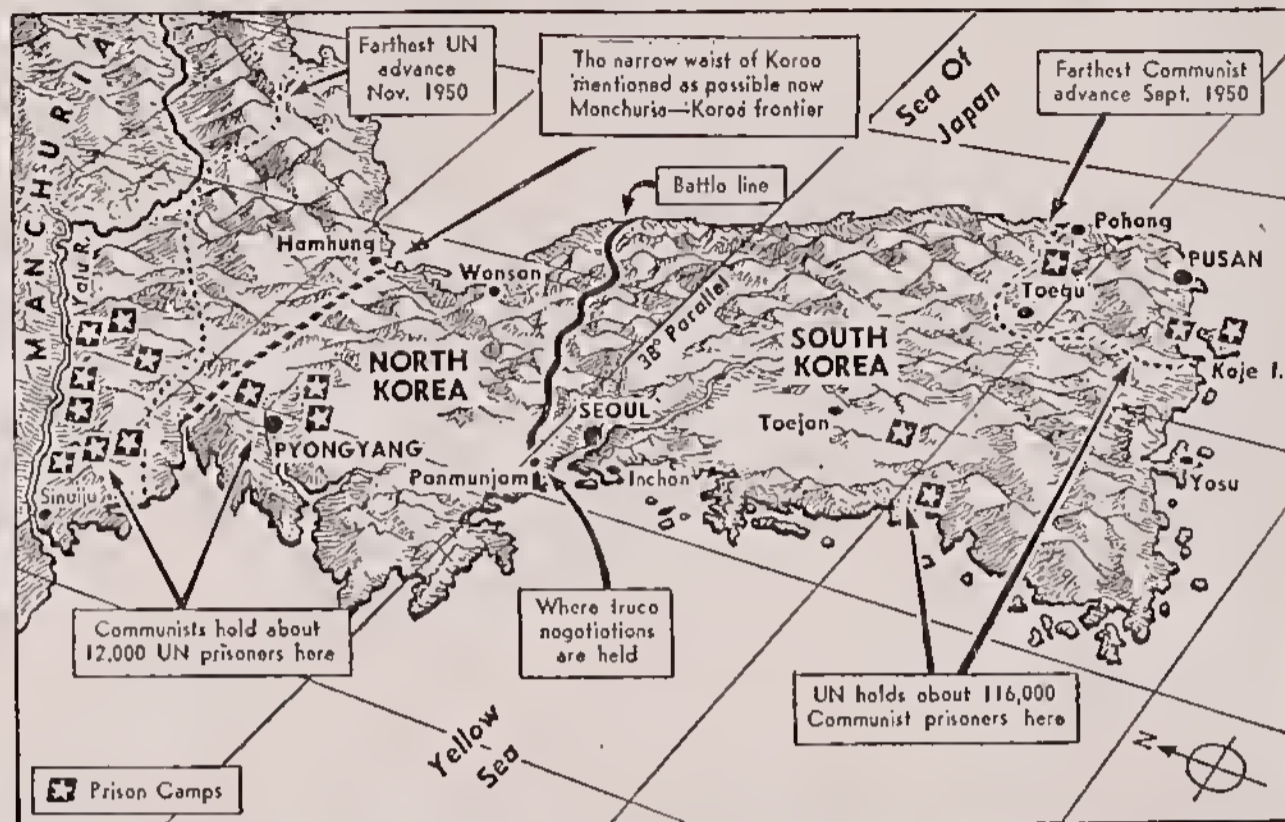


Communists Hold About 12,000

These include about—  
7,500 South Koreans  
3,198 Americans  
1,302 Others

An agreement has been signed for return of sick and wounded prisoners. These include 600 UN, 5,800 Reds.

## CAMPS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WILL BE EXCHANGED



## STRENGTH OF OPPOSING FORCES

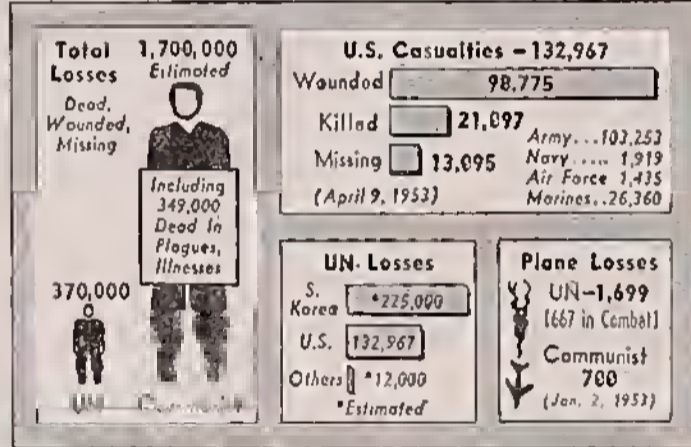


## UN Nations Fighting in Korea

UNITED STATES  
SOUTH KOREA  
BRITAIN  
TURKEY  
AUSTRALIA  
CANADA  
BELGIUM  
LUXEMBOURG  
COLOMBIA  
ETHIOPIA  
FRANCE  
GREECE  
NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
PHILIPPINES  
SOUTH AFRICA  
THAILAND

These are doing the fighting. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India and Italy have sent medical units.

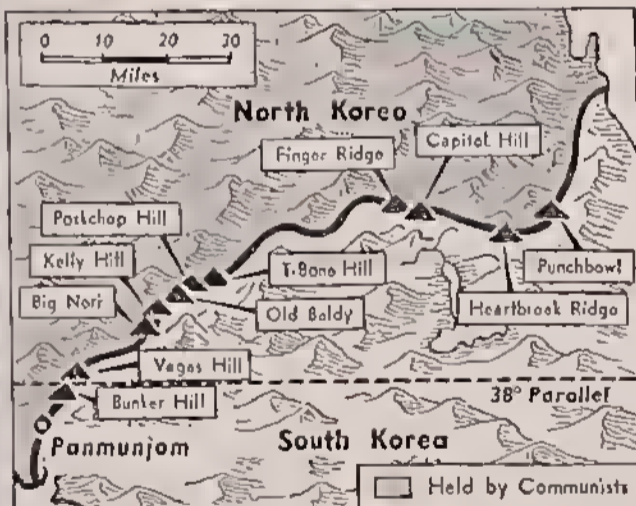
## CASUALTIES IN 33-MONTH WAR



The lull in fighting during 15 months of truce talks (July 1951 to Oct. 1952) gave the Communists time to build up forces in men and material.

Communist losses are more than four times UN losses, according to latest estimates. More than half of UN plane losses have been noncombat.

## KEY HILLS ON BATTLELINE



Since Jan. 1951, fighting has waged for key hills on the stalemated battleline. Some Communist positions are 15 to 20 miles in depth.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KOREAN WAR

June 25, 1950—North Koreans cross 38° parallel.  
Sept. 14—Communists are halted at Pusan beachhead.  
Nov. 25—UN forces counter-attack, reach Yalu River.  
Nov. 26—Chinese enter war. Push UN forces southward.  
January 10, 1951—UN halts Reds below the 38° parallel.  
Jan. 15—Battleline enters present stalemated stage.  
July 10—Truce negotiations bring lull on the battleline.  
October 9, 1952—Panmunjom truce talks halted.  
April 5, 1953—Communists reopen talks on prisoners.  
April 10—Reach agreement on sick, wounded prisoners.

## WILL WAR INCREASE HERE?



French fear Korean truce will send Chinese Communists to Indo-China. Observers believe Formosa may be put under UN trusteeship.

By Tom P. Barrett

Letter, Harold Voelkel, Sept. 8, 1952

"We are encouraged by the response among the newly arrived POWs here. The other day the Lt. Colonel in charge of Operations called me for what I thought might turn out to be a reprimand of one kind or another. His complaint was that a rule had been violated by the Christians in one compound. They had persisted in singing too vigorously at their daybreak prayers at 4 a.m. The regulations permit no "noise" (which includes hymns, by army interpretation) until 6:00. Well, I was certainly sorry that my brethren had violated a camp rule, but I praise God for their faith that gets them up at 4:00 daily to sing praises to their Saviour."

"I asked the Korean pastor who works with me in the Camp here to open some relief parcels Claire Bruen had sent and pick out some things for the (aged mother of an officer of a church in the country). He got together what he thought would be an acceptable package and brought it to me for my approval. I found he had chosen a baby blanket, a wash cloth, a pair of ultra-fashionable flapper's shoes, a pair of bifocals, and a set of false teeth.

Cordially, Harold

THE KOREA TIMES  
 Publishers Helen Kim  
 Address: 7, 2-Ka, Chung  
 Ang Dong, Pusan  
 Tel. 3473, 3711

# THE KOREA TIMES

No. 490 (DAILY) FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

## CHANG FACTION WINS 120 OVER

Chances Seen Better For Compromise Plan

The Assembly compromise led by Prime Minister Chang Taek-sung had succeeded by a narrow margin yesterday to win over support of about 120 legislators for their plan to compromise the two rival amendment bills to the Constitution introduced by the Administration and Assembly, according to a news agency report.

With the number of supporters thus nearing a minimum of 123 necessary for pushing through the plan, optimism broadened high among about 40 followers of the Premier and their co-factioners, 57 pro-Administration Amalgamated Liberals, who plan to secure more than sufficient supports for several days to come.

One compromiser said about 20 more members are likely to come to its support. He disclosed the supporters already won over include about eight Democratic Nationalists who have enthusiastically promoted the Assembly-proposed amendment in favor of a Cabinet structure answerable to the National Assembly.

Besides them, he continued, not a few legislators orally promised to cast for the compromise deal which would pass both non-confidence against the Cabinet as provided for in the Assembly bill, and establishment of a Senate and popular election of the President as advocated by the Administration. He added these legislators are not in a position to make public their consent to the compromise.

It is expected that both bills will be forwarded to the plenary meeting for compromise passage early next week as the compromiser dealers are likely to secure a sufficient number of supporters to their side.

Meanwhile, they decided Wednesday to adopt another important amendment in the Assembly bill calling for nomination of a new Prime Minister within 10 days after that important Cabinet post became vacant.

Their move was started in an attempt to ease the current tension between the two Government branches over how to amend the Constitution and Assembly Chairman P. H. Slidnick is reported to have

(Con'd On Pg. 4, Col. 3)

## Churchill Downs Labor Request

LONDON, June 19 (UP)—Prime Minister Churchill Wednesday turned down Laborite demands for more direct British participation in the United Nations Command in Korea.

He told Labor questioners in the Commons this was not the time to discuss the question.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the questioner he was "not without hope" some solution eventually would be found for the prisoner issue holding up settlement in Korea.

The Labor member asked Churchill whether he would call an immediate conference of all United Nations members participating in the Korean war.

(Con'd On Pg. 2, Col. 2)

## U.S. Must Stay In Korea, Says General "Ike"

DENVER, June 19 (UP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower said Wednesday he believes the United States cannot afford to abandon its policy in Korea because to do so would be an "ignominious surrender."

He said, "we also must develop a program that will convince Russia that we are through with this half-hot, half-cold business."

He made his remarks at a meeting with the Oregon Republican national convention delegation.

Eisenhower said he believed there was no quick and easy solution to the Korean war because "if there were our leaders would have used it long ago." He suggested the best thing the United Nations might do would be to intensify the training of South Koreans and eventually withdraw the United Nations forces.

## Harriman Defends Party's Policy

NEW YORK, June 19 (Reuters)—"The only alternative to the foreign policies of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman would have been, we fear, defeat and withdrawal." W. Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Administrator and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said here Wednesday night.

On a television program he

(Con'd On Pg. 4, Col. 5)

## SEVEN ASSEMBLYMEN AND SEVEN CIVILIANS COURT-MARTIALLED

Tried On Communist Plotting Charge; Foreign Observers Granted Presence

Fourteen defendants, half of them members of the National Assembly were on general court martial trial yesterday morning on communist conspiracy charges, it was announced by the Office of Public Information.

All 14 are charged with violations of various articles of the National Security Act of December 1, 1950, the announcement continued. In addition some are charged with one or more violations of the

Criminal Code, including bribery, theft and embezzlement in connection with the communist conspiracy case.

The general court martial will be closed owing to its connection with the security of the Republic of Korea, the war against communist aggression and the necessity of protecting families and friends of some persons abroad, the DDP release continuing, pointing out in this connection that there are instances in which some of the persons connected with those involved in the trial are under the control of the Communists in North Korea.

"Naturally in this type of trial it is impossible for us to promise at this time the release of daily or even regular press volleys or public statements." Major-General Won Yong-dok, martial law commander of the North and South Kyongsang area, announced, "However, as many details will be made public from time to time as are compatible with national security."

The ROK Government has invited foreign observers, for official and confidential information to their governments, to attend all sessions of the trial, the announcement went on to say. Two have been invited from each of the following agencies and organizations: United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, Eighth United States Army, United States Embassy, Chinese Embassy, British Legation and French Legation.

There are 10 judges on the bench, seven of whom are army officers and three civilians. The Chief Judge is ROK Army Brigadier-General Pak Song-hun, chief of the fourth Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense.

The court has offered to appoint counsel for each defendant and will give each defendant the opportunity to accept it or be represented by civilian counsel of his own choosing. General Won said, the Office of Public Information's press release concluded.

## UN Contributions To Korean Relief

An "International Organization" Report from Washington

Fifty nations of the free world have contributed 450,000-000 dollars in cash and commodities for relief and rehabilitation of Korean civilians, according to the UN Civil Assistance Command in Korea (UNCAK).

Ships from many of these countries in the past nine months have unloaded at Korean ports cargoes of wheat from Pakistan, tinned food from Israel, powdered milk from New Zealand, medicines from Norway, laundry soap from Greece, blankets from Iran, shoes from Sweden, rubber from Liberia, and clothing from Venezuela. Thousands of tons of relief goods from other nations were also delivered.

In addition to money and materials sent by the US Government, the American people have shipped more than 10,000,000 dollars worth of food, clothing and medical supplies since the communist invasion of Korea. This has been done through religious and private charitable organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Cooperative for Remittances to Europe and Asia.

All the relief goods are distributed to the Korean people under the supervision of UNCAK. This organization is made up of personnel from 14 countries—doctors, welfare workers, economists and experts in commercial, industrial, transport and communications fields.

## More Vietnam Aid

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP)—The United States announced Wednesday that it will speed additional aid to Indochina to help it in the battle against communism in Southeast Asia.

American officials said the increase would be substantial.

The American pledge was made in a communique issued by the State Department following three days of talks with the French High Commissioner for Indochina, Jean Lottoutreux.

## Assembly OK's Two Motions Yesterday

The National Assembly yesterday adopted and passed two motions with the majority votes of 78 to 40 out of 119 and 81 to 41 out of 111 respectively.

The one motioned by Assemblyman Lee Chong-hyun, Independent, and 11 other Assemblymen was the resolution to dispatch a National Assembly to investigate the communist conspiracy case involving seven assemblymen, and the other presented by Assemblyman Kim In-tai, Assembly Liberal, and 12 assemblymen requests an open trial of the Communist conspiracy case, which opened at a General Court Martial yesterday at Courthouse No. 4 of the Pusan Civil Courts.

The investigation team thus to be formed will be represented by each faction of the National Assembly, two team members being dispatched from each.

## Korean Labor Rep Invited To Bonn

The directors board of the International Confederation of Labor Unions, which scheduled to meet at the beginning of next month in West German capital Bonn, has formally invited Korean labor leaders to the meeting as its member, according to a news agency report yesterday.

Chou Chin-han, chairman of 'Fachan Federation of Labor

(Con'd On Pg. 4, Col. 3)

### Plan Submitted To Rationalize Fuel Consuming

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will shortly submit its plan for rationalizing fuel consumption to the State Council for approval, it was reported by KFP.

The plan conceived in line with the Government policy to promote afforestation of abandoned forests laid down extensive measures to prohibit the use of wood as fuel, to encourage the use of anthracite, peat and other substitute fuel, and to restrict coal exportation in behalf of supplying domestic industries, it was learned.

Also included in the plan were remodeling of present firewood type furnaces into anthracite type, the equalizing of coal distribution, and a nation-wide enlightening propaganda campaign, the report said.

According to the plan, a Fuel Emergency Measure Committee with advisory function for the central Government will be organized with the Minister of Commerce and Industry as Chairman, the Vice-Minister as the vice-chairman, and as committee members Vice-Ministers and bureau chiefs in all related Ministries and bureaus as well as leaders of other organizations concerned. Provinces and cities will also set up advisory committee in proportion to the above.

Following are the principles of the plan:

One - To remodel all the furnaces of 257,500 horse-holds in eight cities, i.e., Seoul, Incheon, Taegu, Chongju, Chongju, Kyangju, Taegu and Pusan, so as to use anthracite and peat.

Two - To remodel furnaces in the military messes in rear areas, police messes and prison messes into anthracite type.

Three - To remodel bituminous coal type furnaces of salt factories and wood type furnaces of tobacco drying plant into anthracite type.

Four - To encourage the use of Anthracite, mixture of both hard and soft coals for steam-heaters and stoves at various public institutions.

Five - To prohibit the transporting of firewood into the above mentioned eight cities after July 1.

In order to carry out the principles, the following steps will be taken:

One - Recommendation will be made for providing loans to the manufacturers of remodeled furnaces in the amount of 100,000,000 won per province.

Two - The Ministries of Defense and Home Affairs will ban all transportation of fire-

### A VET ENCOURAGES VETS



Shy or shy is Fwing W. Mays, National Commander of Disabled American Veterans, addressing thousands of disabled Korean veterans at his welcome ceremony at the Pusan theater Wednesday, June 18.

Mays and his three companions arrived here for a visit to ROK installations for the disabled and the American and United Nations wounded. (PSIS Photo)

### Tungsten Turn-out

The tungsten mines operated under the control of the Korean Tungsten Company produced 220 tons of tungsten ore during May, according to a KFP report.

The May production was nearly the same as that of April, while the monthly production goal set by the Company was 250 tons. Arrangements are being made to exert best efforts to achieve the scheduled production of the new export item, it was learned.

### Churchill Downs Labor Request

(Con'd from Pg. 1, Col. 2)

to discuss the present situation. He replied, "no sir. There has been a constant exchange of views between the Governments whose views are taking part in the United Nations action in Korea and a formal conference does not seem necessary."

wood by military, police or civilian motor vehicles.

Three - The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will prohibit all felling of firewood.

Four - The Ministry of Transportation will not make any allocation of trucks for carrying firewood into cities.

Five - The Ministry of Social Affairs will prohibit the use of firewood at the refugee camps.

### Haeundae Citizens May Return Soon

The villagers of Haeundae will be allowed to return to their homes as soon as the order is restored in the area, the Minister of Social Affairs, Choe Chang-sun, said at his press conference Thursday morning.

About 2,500 villagers of Haeundae were forcibly removed from their homes when the ammunition dump was exploded Monday, and are now under government protection, with meals being provided by the government since 7 p.m. Wednesday.

He also disclosed that the plan for a nationwide census, which had been under discussion among the Ministries of Finance and Social Affairs, and Office of Public Information, will be pushed forth in order to secure accurate information on the status of refugees, war victims, extremely poor men etc., vitally necessary as the basis for relief programs.

As to the displaced persons who recently gathered around Pusan from drought-stricken areas, the minister said that his ministry had taken 4,000 of these drifting persons into custody at temporary refugee camps at Keju, and many workable farms have been returned to their farms except those of military importance, with the old and weak still to be helped by the government.

### WOUNDED KOREANS GIVEN NEW HOPE BY U.S. VETS

The tall, heavy-set American straddled vigorously into a hospital ward crowded with Republic of Korea Army amputees. He talked to a doctor for a few minutes and then lifted a soldier, who lost both legs fighting the Communists, from a bed and carried him down the aisle.

Referring to the wounded ROK veteran to his cot, the American dispelled the rising ire of the amputees - men who thought he was making fun of their war injuries - by rolling up his trousers and revealing two artificial legs.

This action spoke far more eloquently than words the idea Fwing W. Mays, National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, was trying to impress upon the wounded soldiers.

Mays, accompanied by Herbert J. Milbr, his chief of staff, and two other D.A.V. men, left here last night after an evangelic three-day tour of every United Nations hospital in this area. The veterans visited American Army medical facilities, the Swedish hospital and six Korean hospitals.

Everywhere Mays and his aides went in this paraisoidal capital of Korea, they brought cheer and hope to men who lost arms or legs while fighting the Communist aggression. Soldiers who lay forlornly on their cots, not caring whether they lived, were given new moral and mental strength when they saw Mays and Alvin G. Hedlum, his aide de camp and an arm amputee who wears a steel hook, perform normal, everyday actions.

Men who have neither smiled nor had hope in months perked up visibly during the visit to their wards by Mays and his D.A.V. colleagues. And, during a talk with President Syngman Rhee, the D.A.V. goodwill mis-

sion was thanked personally by the ROK President for their great interest in the welfare of wounded Korean soldiers.

Guided to the various ROK installations by Brigadier General Yoo Chi-wang, surgeon general of the Korean Army, the American group demonstrated the ease with which they use their artificial limbs. Mays, in addition to carrying a man in his arms, showed his dexterity by dancing with a Korean nurse, and proving to the patients they are not doomed to a life of inactivity because of their war wounds but can live normal, happy, useful lives.

Hedlum drew rousing applause from the injured men when he very neatly removed a cigarette from a package and lighted it. (Con'd On Pg. 3, Col. 2)

### Recruit Dodgers Kept Under Eye

Evaders of conscription have been the target of constant probing by the inspection committee which had been set up last month as a combination body of the military, police, judicial and administrative authorities under the direction of the Prime Minister.

The committee's probing resulted, as of June 16, in 7,956 evaders or the "privileged" being exposed, including 43 government and conscription officials, 12 violators by mistake, 25 officials who assisted the evaders in securing reserve of conscription, and 100 unlawfully reserved from draft by favor and 7,776 evaders, it is learned.

The probing of the evaders of conscription as well as of those officials who abuse authority "to personally favor the conscripts for reserve" will be continued, according to the inspection committee.

**WHA RANG** Means Knights in ancient Korea

The Wha Rang Spirit is the foundation of our mental armament.

And, The Wha-Rang

Whisky & Portwine are the highest class in Korea

**MARKET TRENDS**

**Foodstuff.** The price of rice reached a new peak of 604,000 won per 200 lbs., an increase of 30,000 won in the past four days, because of the rapidly dwindling stockpile and unfavorable supply from rural communities.

However, the barley with abundant supply remains at 250,000 won per 200 lbs. level in wholesale.

**Fiber.** Rayon price dropped slightly due to moderate supply. Sales of cotton yarn with growing demand are very active, despite the expected series of union sale by the Government.

**Foreign currency.** With increasing demand against limited supply, U.S. Dollar is on the continuous upward trend and registered a new record of 16,500 won to the dollar at noon yesterday. Unless considerable supply is provided in the very near future, the price will rise higher.

MPC is no also on the rise due to the sudden increase in demand from smuggling sources on the heels of arrival of commercial ships; price rose to 10,400 won to the dollar yesterday. Continuous rise is expected.

Meanwhile, the blackmarket prices of MPC in the main cities in the country rose by approximately 1,000 won per dollar, reflecting the rapid rise of the price at Pusan during the past week. Prices in Seoul, Wonsu, and Suwon rose about 2,000 won.

Japanese Yen, however, is on the downward trend due to the excess in supply. Gold is selling fast at 86,000 won per 3.75 gram, after a considerable fall due to the feeble supply condition.

The following table shows the prices of key commodities prevailing at Pusan on June 19.

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE PRICE
in 1,000 Won		
Cleaned rice	20 L	125.0
Cleaned barley	20 L	65.0
Wheat	20 L	65.0
Wheat flour	22 kg	100.0
Beef	375 gr	6.5
Pork	375 gr	5.0
Eggs	10 per	7.0
Sugar refined	600 gr	12.0
Korean wine	1.8 l.	12.0
Japanese wine	1.8 L	14.0
Cotton yarn,		
Chobong	40 rolls	4,000.0
Rayon yarn	200 lb	4,000.0
Cotton sheeting	1 yd	5.0
Rayon, sukso	1 yd	4.0
Newspaper, Jap.	1 M/T	5,400.0
Vellum paper	80 lb	340.0
Oil penicillin	1 btl	33.0
Gold	3.75 gr	86.0
Silver	3.75 gr	1.1
US Dollar*	10 \$	165.0
US Dollar		
MPC*	10 \$	104.0
Japanese Yen*	100 Yen	3.7

\*Indicates black market selling prices.

**Wounded ROK's Given New Hope By U. S. Vets**

(Con'd from Pg. 2, Col. 5)

by using the flexible hooks which replaced his left arm. The American also tied his shoelaces and necktie with the artificial limb.

In each Korean hospital the story was the same as rear unjtees watched with amazement the accomplishments of Americans who also lost arms or legs in battle. The Disabled American Veterans organization, which represents more than three million disabled persons in the United States, believes that contacting an amputee or other permanently wounded man immediately following his injury has an unparalleled psychological effect in helping that man make the mental and emotional adjustments so necessary for speedier recovery.

Their slogan is, "Let's help ourselves."

Mays, if anybody, knows the need for psychological therapy. Heavily-decorated during World War Two, the D.A.V. Commander is the only remaining member of his company and one of 129 of the original 2,000 famed American Rangers who fought in Africa and Italy. It was in Sicily that Mays lost both his legs when a big shell dropped in his immediate area. Of 23 men in the vicinity of the shell explosion, 15 were never found and all others except Mays died of their injuries.

Prior to visiting Korea, the D.A.V. group inspected military hospitals in Japan. Their arrival in Pusan was auspicious in that the Haemulho ammunition depot explosion took place while their plane was approaching the airfield. Learning of the thousands of Koreans evacuated from the explosion area, the mission donated 600,000 won for their relief.

The four men were officially welcomed to Korea by various members of the ROK cabinet, a delegation from the American Embassy and representatives of the Korean Disabled Veterans Association, the Korean Legion and the Korean Military-Police Assistance Association.

Doctor C. S. Ohoo, Minister of Social Affairs, and Shin Tae-yong, Minister of National Defense, accompanied the D.A.V. group on visits to several of the Korean hospitals. Mays also held conferences with the officials in which reports on the Korean rehabilitation program for disabled personnel were studied.

During a dinner reception honoring the Americans and later at a mass meeting in a downtown theater, Mays, Miller, Hedden, and Gilbert B.

**STATISTICS SHOW RISING OF PRICES DURING JUNE**

The general trend of commodity prices during the first half of June registered two percent rise in wholesale and three percent rise in retail, according to the statistics prepared by the Bank of Korea, it was reported by K.P.P.

The general wholesale and retail price indexes in Pusan at the end of May were approximately 1,770 and 5,710 respectively.

During the half-month period the general prices were on downward trend until June 13 when the price of rice rose higher than that at the beginning of the month. Textiles and other commodities subject to seasonal decrease in demand are generally in a commercial depression.

The price index of the year 1949 is set as the standard, 100 percent.

The rice price index which has been on a steep upward trend is currently marking over 11,000%, higher than that of April by approximately 5,000%.

Wholesale Prices in Pusan. The commodity group index

**UNCACK Officer Leaves Korea**

Captain Carl E. Windaugh, after more than 18 months distinguished service as military supply and motor officer for the UNCACK South Kyongsang Provincial team, left Korea recently on rotation and will visit his home in Chillicothe, Illinois, it was learned.

During his long stay in Korea as motor officer Captain Windaugh was in charge of UNCACK truck movements of relief welfare, medical and sanitation supplies distributed by UNCACK throughout the province, a press release from the South Kyongsang provincial team of UNCACK said.

Lawson, D. A. V. public information officer, made short speeches explaining the idea behind their tour of Korea. They pointed out Miller and another D.A.V. member visited Korea last October.

The prosthetic laboratory operated by the Korean Army, with guidance and advice from American medical officers, particularly impressed the D.A.V. group.

Following a few days' inspecting hospitals and visiting wounded soldiers in Tegu, the party will tour the Seoul area and frontline medical facilities before returning to the United States via Japan.

numbers as a whole declined or remained unchanged, except the 5.8 percent rise in fuel due to the rise in the fire-wood price and the one percent rise in building materials due to the rise in the iron price.

Textile materials, textiles, and miscellaneous goods increased by 1.5 percent, five percent, and one percent, respectively, while grain, fertilizer, and meat, fish, eggs did not change.

While consumption goods rose by 2.1 percent, industrial goods dropped by 3.5 percent. The prices were brought up to 13.6 times those at the outbreak of war.

Retail Prices in Pusan. Retail prices in general remained unchanged; however the 2.8 percent rise in foodstuff was the dominant cause for the rise of three percent in the general index. The general index dropped by approximately three percent in the past one-month period and is 17.8 times that at the outbreak of war.

Cabbage, radish, and potatoes declined, while red pepper flour rose due to the increase in demand.

Gold and silver remained unchanged; however, U.S. Dollar gradually rose until it showed slight fall toward the end of the period and MPC's are also on the upward trend after a moderate depression.

Nation-wide Trend of Retail Prices (Period: 9 to 30 May) Despite the considerably stable rice price, the general index during this period dropped by only 0.4 percent.

The commodity groups generally remained unchanged except clothing which dropped by 0.8 percent.

The price index in Tegu rose by 3.8 percent and those in Pusan and Seoul rose; however, those in the other cities generally declined.

**Seeds From Hawaii**


Hawaii has recently sent various seeds and saplings of the tropics to Korea at the request of President Syngman Rhee, it was learned.

The seedlings, consisting of avocado, mango, papaya and kuaha, were transplanted in the botanical garden of Unwon on Cheju, an island deemed fit for growth of tropical plants.

The Hawaiians will also be sending hibiscus and other flowering plants to Korea soon, it was also learned.

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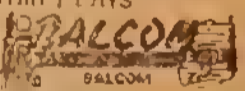
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EDITORIAL

FOR BETTER ROADS

There is altogether a disproportionate interest on the part of foreigners visiting Japan and Korea, all the more striking because Korea as a nation in the midst of an international 'big-o-war' certainly merits far more attraction that she has yet earned.

The lack of interest here was put very vividly by an American mayor in Tokyo who inquired of the Korean Mission in the Japanese capital, which had hustled over the past few days to entice him and other members of his party to Pusan what the road was like between the airport and Pusan, explaining that he was very tired - after an extensive tour of Japan that took him to many out-of-the-way places.

In Japan, municipal administration has been adjusted to enable transportation services to be available to the humblest citizen. It is a revolutionary sight, for this part of the world of today, anyway, to encounter a kimono-clad woman of the countryside or a poorly-dressed student in rubber shoes ride a subway electric street-car every morning for a mere 10 miles or so as a matter of daily routine.

Not that Korea can hope to equal this feat for many years even after unification but the will to try must be there. It goes without saying that the people do not expect streamlined transportation services and smooth, undulating concrete highways.

But the least that they are entitled to are efforts to repair the small roads and alleyways with their numerous ditches that make walking a hazard at night, installings even of the crudest sort along creek banks and impatation of such obviously suited means of transportation as bicycles and "balq" automobiles.

Granted that logistical support for the frontlines renders difficult the task of easing the heavy traffic burden borne by Pusan streets. All the more reason why efforts must be made to solve the transportation problem of our primary and middle school boys who risk not only their own lives but the lives of others by jumping aboard a moving truck in the middle of a congested and busy street. One logical solution would be

to provide student trucks even on a rotation basis if the number is limited.

At any rate, we cannot sit back idle and allow these serious shortcomings to pass unnoticed.

PRESS COMMENTS

TONG-A ILBO, June 19 - PREREQUISITES FOR WARTIME AUSTERITY

The Tong-a Ilbo, while admitting the "supreme necessity of wartime austerity," said in an editorial that it could hardly be enforced, however, by more resort to tax or appealing to patriotism of the people, but by keeping the fundamental financial policy abreast of austerity mores.

The opposition paper advocated, for instance, to curtail purchase power of the rich by imposing higher taxes on luxury suits and wine or by forcing the customers to buy a greater sum of national loan bonds. It said the Government has been too eager to collect taxes from enterprises, leaving well-off individuals to enjoy luxurious lives.

The fundamental aim of new life movement lies in saving labor, money and time, the paper opined, and a result contrary to this fundamental aim would be created if the citizens are forced to make new life suits or prohibited to wear those clothes that they already have but are prohibited under the austerity program.

SFOUL SHINMUN, June 19

The people of Korea are too absent-minded in every sense, said the leading Seoul daily in its editorial, citing these facts that many people behind the bitterly-fighting front are indulged in luxurious lives, sitting all day long in tea rooms, listening into musics, while at night attending expensive parties with jewel-scattered dresses on them, as though they entirely forget the miserable tragedies caused when the Communists started their merciless aggression on the Republic of Korea.

While our brave soldiers are risking their lives at the front, the paper continued, people in rear areas spread groundless rumors, disturbing public peace, while some quarters are deroting themselves in causing divisions between the people in order to overthrow the Administration, inviting foreign interference with our domestic affairs.

Illustrating how much we had suffered under the cruel Japanese domination, which was the result of factional struggle among our peo-

Thoughts On Pusan From Tokyo

By H. H.

(Continued)

To the weary eyes of a Korean from Pusan, the temporary capital of his government, the streets of Tokyo look so nice and well taken care of.

Thousands of sedans and countless buses run along well paved and clean streets. Besides these street scenes, there are many public parks where aged people stand enjoying beautiful flowers, young people sit on benches enjoying endless chats or whispering age-old stories.

Children yell with joy on the merry-go-round. They seem to be so happy that some foreign soldiers sauntering with their Japanese girl friends stand still to watch them in happy mood.

And some Americans admire flower gardens saying that if they return home they will build flower gardens and that they will employ Japanese gardeners.

Wherever we walk along the streets of a Korean town we

cannot help feeling the lack of public parks. We need more trees on our streets. And, indeed, we need more trees, shrubs and flowers around our homesteads.

I am always wondering why Koreans are not more eager to plant trees around their homes. We need some resting places here and there on streets with fountains spitting water.

We can not but pity Korean children who play in the dust of streets with constant dangers from vehicles.

Here and there in Tokyo we can notice young people playing football, baseball and tennis. I do not think they are training themselves as candidates for Olympic Games athletes. The purpose of their games and sports is to have recreation and amusement.

The quality of amusement or pleasure tells the character of a man more than any other phases of his behavior.

Generally speaking the quality of pleasure of the west is active and that of the east is sedentary. This difference is caused by many factors, the social factor being the most prominent.

Among eastern peoples, the quality is different. Japanese youth play ball while Korean youngsters sing sober or intoxicated songs.

I take interest in remembering a saying which is said to have been prevalent at the League of Nations concerning Britons. It says that one Englishman is stupid, two Englishmen play sports and three Englishmen shout "long live Britannica."

I do not know whether Britannica has more right to live

longer than other nations but I do think sports make a nation live long. For this reason even at the present time when we are interlocked in a deadly struggle, our educators should try to help our youngsters play more ball games.

I have heard several teachers of high schools and colleges saying that since there are few reading materials, less text books to study than before the liberation from the Japanese regime, students just shag and idle away their time at some 'hakohan' drinking houses.

Besides these things there are some things which make the streets of Tokyo cheerful. One of them is the rows of "pachinko" houses which can be found everywhere you go in Tokyo.

The presence of so many "pachinko" houses makes one stop to think over Japan old and new and the march of human nature and human society in general.

(To be Continued)

Harriman Defends Party's Policy

(Con'd from Pg. 1, Col. 2) said the United States intervention in Korea "prevented us from getting into World War III."

Harriman blamed the conquest of China by the Communists on the "corruption and lack of leadership of the nationalist Chinese Government."

The United States foreign policy was not responsible, he said.

Defending the Yalta Pact as a measure to save "hundreds of thousands of American lives," Harriman said it failed because Russia did not live up to it.

120 Assemblymen Support Compromise

(Con'd from Pg. 1, Col. 1)

hinted at his support of this move, when the opposition Democratic Nationalist leader said that it should be promoted if it is really aimed at relieving the nation.

The significant remarks were stated at an informal meeting of all Assembly groups Tuesday, at which another leading Democratic Nationalist Chi Chong-ehon voiced a warning that the Assemblymen should seek the way to solving the three-week old political crisis internally.

Korean Labor Rep Invited To Bonn

(Con'd from Pg. 1, Col. 4)

Union and the member of the National Assembly would have to leave for West Germany today in order to get the meeting on time, the report added.

It also said the international laborers will discuss on the relief operation of Korean laborers at the meeting, to subsidize them with no less than 850 dollars out of 40,000,000 dollars, contributed by world's workers as a reconstructive fund of the labor problems.

The report pointed out the travel expenses for Chen i estimated at 20,000,000 yen.

At the time, the editorial said in conclusion that we have to overcome our absent-mindedness with our sound reason, and meet the national crisis with consolidated unification for our lives and for our coming generations as well.

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NEWSWEEK

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John S. Bell  
 Rev. E. Otto DeCamp  
 Pu Pyung Dong 4 Ka 12,  
 Pusan, Korea  
 July 13, 1952

Dear Friends:

Let me share with you the events of today, a fairly typical Sunday here in Pusan. It began with a service for the Korean waitresses in one of the G.I. messes at 9:30. The message for the girls was given this morning by Mrs. Edward Adams, recently returned from furlough. Then at 11:00 I drove over to Yung Do Island, really a part of Pusan, and preached in a new church, one just organized last Sunday. It was erected by students of an evening seminary here in Pusan as an evangelistic project. These students work during the day to support themselves and from their tiny earnings have already raised half the cost of the new building. There were still no windows or doors, and only straw mats on the ground, but about eighty Christians gathered, most of them refugees, and we had a splendid time of fellowship. Also present was a Presbyterian G.I. from Idaho who wanted to see something of mission work before returning home.

But the highlight came this afternoon at the service for North Korean Prisoners of War in a large camp on the edge of Pusan. For two months, ever since these anti-Communist P.O.W.s were moved from Koje Island, I have been going to the camp every Sunday afternoon with the Rev. Harry Hill. We each take one compound and hold our services in the open air -- rain or shine. Mr. Hill has also been teaching daily in the two compound Bible Institutes where more than two hundred prisoners are enrolled and studying the Word of God zealously. Most of these Bible Institute students hope to go on to seminary and into the ministry. Well, the Christians in the camp have been very active of late in personal work, talking to their unbelieving buddies and bringing them out to services. A week ago this personal work resulted in some eighty conversions and at the close of today's service forty more raised their hands to profess faith in Christ. What a thrill it is to preach to more than a thousand eager Prisoners of War and to see so many respond to the gospel invitation. You may rejoice, too, that your prayers at home are being answered out here.

Since writing you I have made the three hundred mile trip to Seoul twice, and this week I go up again. In fact my mission assignment has been changed to read "part time in Seoul." Being assigned to work in the two biggest cities in Korea is only one indication of how shorthanded our mission is. With no one else to send to Seoul I expect to spend about one week each month there, returning to Pusan to continue my work here.

In addition to preaching, radio and visual aid work, we have tried to help some with relief. In response to the appeal in Presbyterian Life, Mr. Hill and I have received more than 650 relief packages by regular international parcel post. The postage is 14¢ per pound and thus far packages have been coming through very well. Some of you have already sent food and clothing packages and I am sure others of you will want to help in this way as winter comes on. With the approach of cold weather warm clothing will be the great need. Our address is: Pu Pyung Dong 4 Ka 12, Pusan, Korea.

Except for a siege of mumps this Spring when three of the children got sick, the family has been well and happy in Tokyo. I am looking forward most eagerly to spending August with them in Japan. With peace still far off we don't know how long this separation will have to continue. But the Lord is blessing and we will await His time. If Elizabeth were here she would certainly join in sending greetings to you all.

Sincerely in Him, E. Otto DeCamp



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C/o British Commonwealth Maintenance Area,  
Pusan. Korea. April 13th 1952.

Dear Friends,

Two months ago today Cath and I set foot on our native land, after twenty years' absence, and the longest part of those twenty years was the 36 hours we spent out in Pusan harbour waiting for a berth and unable to communicate with the shore! Why are we privileged to return while more experienced women are refused permits? Because permits are granted to medical people only and not to 'ladies'! There are now 14 women Protestants and missionaries in Sth. Korea, and the only 'lady' amongst us is Miss Root who hid in the mountains during the three months of Communist occupation of Kwangju and was never evacuated to Japan.

And what sort of Korea have we come back to? A country that is torn by war - but vegetable gardens are carefully tended within the walls of ruined buildings. A country where every other person you meet is a refugee and almost everyone has lost a near relative - but the streets swarm with laughing children. A country where schools are all occupied by soldiers or used as hospitals - but classes go on, on the hillsides unless it rains. A country so insecure that planning for the future is impossible - but young people are striving after the best training available, and Ewha Women's University with 850 students in tent-roofed wooden shacks, the only seating, wooden benches raised two inches off the cold ground, is only able to admit about 10% of those doing entrance exams.

What of Pusan, a town of 150,000 when we last saw it? Our old home has shrunk to half the size I remember, but not so the city. There are something over a million people squeezed into every nook and cranny of existing houses and in shacks along the streets, in stream beds, or clinging to the hillsides. Building materials are thin plywood, cardboard cartons, rice sacks, tin cans, and mud. A cardboard roof often has a covering of old tent canvas held down by large stones, and tin cans make efficient chimneys. Key money for a 6'x 6' room often costs £50 (\$90). And yet out of one of the meanest of huts will appear an old gentleman in spotless white (the result of his wife's labour at the nearest stream-cum-drain), or a young woman in a beautiful velvet skirt (she saved her best when she left home in the north). Trams and busses are even more crowded than those in Melbourne, and the normal way for children to travel to school is to climb onto any truck they can when it slows down a bit for traffic. How many are killed every day I don't know. I haven't been game to drive the jeep yet, the military traffic is terrific and the dust, smoke, and grime are appalling. The hills are bare of trees and look grim and cheerless. Factories and warehouses cover the reclaimed land where we used to gather mushrooms, and a stream I remember paddling in is a filthy drain.

The cost of living is such that our driver has just left us because we could only give him £20 a month, and he says he can't keep his wife and baby on that. But the top salary at Ewha University is £15 a month. It is not just that the cost of everything is continually rising in terms of Korean Won, but even in terms of hard currency. While the foreign exchange rate has doubled in the last 9 months the cost of rice has quadrupled. That means that Australian money will now buy only half what it did last summer. What would feed two people last year will now only feed one.

There is, of course, a flourishing black market where you can buy anything from a pin to aureomycin, Rolex watches, surgical instruments looted from some hospital, penicillin that may be something replaced in the bottle after the original drug was used, army rations (though fewer than in China), and I regret to say a certain amount of obviously relief clothing. UNCACK, the UN agency in charge of civilian relief, are proud of their record in only losing 15% of their supplies between ship and store. The QM is said to lose 20%! Where people are engaged in a continuous struggle for enough to exist on, and where civil servants and soldiers get ridiculously small salaries, it is inevitable that graft and theft follow. Even Bibles can be bought in the market for considerably more than at the Bible Society! Could any other country in the world support a black market in Bibles?

Another astonishing thing is to find that pastors are about the highest paid people in the community! And new churches are springing up in this city almost every week. I remember when there were seven churches in Pusan. The number is now somewhere about a hundred. We have been worshipping with the congregation we belonged to as children, in their new stone church, a beautiful building put up by a man who was brought up in the home for children of lepers that Mother ran. Another boy from that Home, a teacher, is running an orphanage for 50 children as a sideline. The leper hospital, now run by the Government, has about 1,000 patients who are being quite well looked after and there is a flourishing church there. But there are about 100 children still with their leper parents and certain to be infected ultimately if not segregated. Sixty of them are to be sent to an orphanage in Taiku, but those under three and still on the breast cannot be sent because there is no one willing to cope with such young ones. I hope we can find a way to save those 40 babies becoming lepers.

The Korean church is torn by divisions over doctrinal matters and over attendance at shrines in the Japanese days. Foreign missionaries are to blame for a good deal of it. But with it all the Korean church is a living, active one. For the first time in the East the ROK Army has chaplains, about 100 of them, not on the army payroll, but supported by subscriptions gathered by a society for that purpose within the Church.

It is only to be expected to find a church in the leper hospital because it used to be a Christian Institution. But we found a chapel in the local Police Hospital, and one in the National TB Sanatorium at Masan. Furthermore, when the UNCLACK doctor, an Englishman with whom we visited it, urged the use of the chapel as further ward space, it was a treat to hear the Korean doctors explaining to him how necessary a place of worship was! In contrast, another UNCLACK man, a major in the US Army, is convinced that peace would come more surely if all the money spent on the UN were given to missionaries! Unfortunately, more than money is needed, and the money often does harm.

At this time of emergency, when help must be given to Korean churches, there is real danger that the principle of self-support for pastors and church buildings which was one of the strengths of the church in this country, will be lost. It is difficult for a church as it is for a man, to beg and still keep his self respect, but many are beggars today through no fault of their own.

And after all these generalisations, what are we doing about it? Precious little so far. We are studying Korean all morning and most afternoons, and believe me "the old grey matter, she aint what she used to be" when it comes to solid study. I don't recommend it at my age. If it were not for buried vocabulary that can be dug out, and a tongue that finds the sounds natural, it would be a hopeless task. At first only Chinese came out, but now we have reached the stage where the form at least is Korean and only occasional words of Chinese slip in. The knowledge of characters is a help, and it is often possible to guess the meaning of a new word because of its similarity to the Chinese sound. But we must begin medical work as soon as possible, and the problem is where to begin.

We have visited dozens of hospitals and seen mostly dirt. The patients get no nursing as we understand it, and wards are always full of the relatives who give what little care the patient gets and cook his meals by his bed and store the pots and pickle and spinach under it or at its foot. He wears his clothes and often provides his own bedding, though some get army blankets, and he never gets washed. The nurse puts his bottle of medicine or his issue of pills by his bed and he or his family are responsible for administering them. Injections are much used and abused as all over the East. The function of a nurse seems to be to wait on the doctors and write charts. There are never more nurses than doctors in any hospital, and the ratio is often one to two. In a Korean Army Hospital for 2500 patients, (5,000 at times), there were 40 nurses and we didn't see one in a ward - all in the operating rooms or preparing stock. The lack of nursing and cleaning is partly due to the Japanese system under which the Koreans have been trained and largely due to economic causes. If doctors are to make a living out of the small fees that patients can afford, they cannot afford nursing and domestic help and the temptation to give expensive injections is great. And so precious penicillin is used post-operatively instead of soap and water applied to the operating room, the staff and the patient! But when you find that doctors are graduating this month, only 3 or 4 of a class owning stethoscopes, and having received their clinical experience in a hospital averaging 10 patients treated as above, can you wonder that standards get lower and lower. Text-books are like gold, and if any of you could unearth medical or nursing ones, even if they are not the most recent, they would be devoured. They can be posted easily just now to the above address.

We had hoped to be able to help in an existing Korean Christian hospital, but having seen the one we had in mind are unable to conceive how we could work there without the authority to radically alter it, and that hasn't been forthcoming. We would like, if possible, to work in the sphere in which we have most experience, midwifery, and hope ultimately to be able to make a better contribution to Korea than we can alone by training Korean nurses and doctors. All we lack at the moment is the little matter of a hospital and the money to pay staff! We will not begin any foreign mission hospital, it must be Korean from the beginning, even if we have to take the medical responsibility at first. Negotiations are proceeding, but slowly. We need your prayers more than ever in this time of laying foundations. It is wonderful to know that we have friends like you scattered all over the world, and to hear from you from time to time.

Today is Easter Sunday and at dawn 5000 Koreans and UN soldiers gathered to worship the Risen Lord. Our task seems too great and we are often tempted to despair for this land, but truly we have come a long way since that first Easter and have cause only to marvel at the wonder of God's power in this country, and hope for the future of its people.

Ever yours,

Helen Mackenzie

*Dear Marguerite: It was a fact to receive your card with us were sail. Dec. 22. but don't just remember me pneumonia & Dexter is in the hospital because of an accident before he came from Korea a few days ago - So we may be delayed.*

Tokyo, Japan  
Oct. 6th, 1952

(City)

Dear Friends:

Our news letter is long over-due but not for lack of news which we really want to share with you; we wish we could write a separate letter to each of you.

The most important date of our summer was August ninth when our youngest daughter, Carol, was married to Dick (Richard F.), the youngest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Horace H. Underwood of Korea. Carol arrived in Japan just a year ago for a three year term of missionary service; but before the end of her first year of teaching at Joshi Gakuin High School for girls, and directing various choirs, Dick had persuaded her to share his life. Dick and his brother, Lt. Horace Underwood of the Navy, had been the official interpreters at the Panmonjom cease-fire talks. Dick has completed his service for the Army.

The wedding was lovely if I do "say so as shouldn't." From Korea came the bride's dad to give her away, and Horace and John Underwood to be ushers. Carol's attendants were Joan Underwood, matron of honor, Grace Underwood Harkness and Miss Martha Oliver, of Leonia, New Jersey. Dr. John Harkness and Lt. Commander Tom Newland were also ushers. St. Luke's Chapel was beautiful and the music was specially lovely. Lily Kamitsuka, a Westminster friend, was the soloist, James Chapman at the organ; Carol's Chapel choir sang the Lutkin Benediction. Dr. Wm. C. Kerr, long-time friend of both families officiated. The reception was held in the delightful garden of the home of our friends, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Hessin. Carol's gown was of satin and lace with a train and a finger-tip veil; her going-away suit, of pale rose shantung with white accessories.

After a week's honey-moon in the Hakone Lake region and a few strenuous days of packing the bride and groom flew home, arriving in California Aug. 24th. There they visited in the home of Rachel and Leland Chamness before going on to New York to visit other relatives and get their home ready for the opening of school at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.

Now, for the first time since the Lindseys first left for Palestine, in 1945, our entire family except mother and dad are in the United States. Last May, after three years in China and two in India, including several months in Nepal last winter. Betty and Carl Friedericks and their three children started home for furlough. En route, they stopped in Jerusalem to visit the Lindseys who had been asked to take their furlough this year also. So Margaret and the children crossed the Atlantic with the Friedericks and flew across the States to spend the summer in Rachel's home. Margaret's baby, Robert Lutz, was born on Aug. 7th and her husband arrived Aug. 27th, while Carol and Dick were there so they had quite a family reunion. More than fifty Korea friends of the Bay area had a get-together and both Dick and Bob told of their recent experiences in Korea and Israel.

The Friedericks are spending their furlough <sup>in</sup> Sayre, Pa. and the Lindseys in Louisville, Ky. for the sake of furlough study. Dr. Carl is classified "1A" however, and may be drafted into the army. However the request of the Board has been granted and he is deferred

1952

till next July; then perhaps he may be able to return to the Mission Field instead of to the Army. If Army service is necessary he hopes he will be sent to Korea and make use of his knowledge of Chinese in the prison camps.

Now you can understand why Grand-dad and Grand-mama are eager to spend part of this year in the States. We hope to go in November though it is very difficult for Dexter to get away from his work, which is continually presenting new and challenging opportunities. Since the relocation of the prison camps his corps of workers has had to be divided among them and he has to visit them all, supervising and advising in the literacy and agriculture programs; between times preparing the teaching material with the aid of his Korean assistants. The teaching material is often written first in Korean then translated and checked again. The many booklets and demonstrations are of practical value and designed to bear fruit in improved or new methods and higher economic standards. His chief translator now is Mr. Lee<sup>o</sup> who before the war was manager of "Morning Calm Products" in Pyengyang. He bought the business in 1940 but lost it under the communist regime and escaped with his family to the south. Before he could start working for Dexter when he found him, he established his family (fine wife and seven children) in a home industry, weaving towels. This was necessary because of the inadequate salary paid these men. Then just as he was beginning his work fire swept away the whole village and they lost everything. Also one son has been very ill and is still in the hospital. When friends came to the rescue with funds to help him get a roof over his family he borrowed a tent from the refugee church in which he is an elder, and used the money to buy new looms. He is working with Dexter now and the family is carrying on full of hopes in spite of the mountain of debt. He is the sort of man who deserves help. He too is looking forward to service with the Mission Agriculture program. I hope I can take some of their towels home to show you. The Agriculture program is popular with the prisoners. They are now raising some of their own food. The work is also constructive in the long range Missionary program in agriculture in soil/erosion control, use of now-barren hills and increased production. Dexter has promised to write of his work, perhaps on the way home.

Much of my time this past spring was given to the work of the Tokyo Christian Women's Affiliation. Our "Day of Retreat" brought together the women of seven groups and their guests of various nationalities for programs of inspiration and interchange of thought and fellowship under outstanding speakers and leaders.

We also sponsored the Brides' School in which nearly two hundred Japanese brides of American service men studied for five weeks. However much mixed marriages may be deplored by both Americans and Japanese we have the responsibility of facing the situation and helping these young people to make a success of their venture and not a tragedy. We opened and closed the school with evening receptions to which the husbands were invited. Mrs. Hammond, who headed the school was ably assisted by directors of courses and their corps of teachers. Her husband, Gen. Hammond, and others of the Signal Corps, and the Red Cross gave us much aid too. At the closing reception Gen. Hammond gave an excellent talk particularly to the husbands. I directed the course on Manners and Customs."

Other courses were "Cooking and Home-making," "Child Care and Feeding," "Personal Improvement" and "Geography and Travel." These were enhanced by the use of many movies and film strips. The classes were held in Chapel Center except that the cooking classes which were held in the homes of the teachers. Outstanding Japanese women were speakers at the morning devotional period, and a number of girls requested a Bible Class which carried on after the close of the school. We saw a great improvement in the girls and are convinced they will be better able to meet the challenge of the circumstances in which they will live in America.

I am giving up various responsibilities preparatory to leaving Tokyo, including the Chapel Choir I have been directing, the presidency of the Women's Society of Tokyo Union Church and membership as an adviser on the Executive Committee of the Young People's Symphony Concert Association. I hope some of you will be hearing the re-broadcast of our program on October 5th over C.B.S. by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. The soloists will be a pianist and a violinist, young Japanese, and a Korean baritone, all nation-wide contest winners. The audience of 2600 students representing over two hundred member schools will be heard singing a Japanese folk song. I am not teaching in the Canadian Primary School or in the Chapel Center Music School as I did last year, but am still doing some Gray Lady work in the Hospital.

Quite a number of the missionary women are not getting back to Korea where they are so desperately needed and I hope to join them too after our furlough. We do not know what lies ahead but we do know the suffering and need were never so great and the doors are wide open for service. I shall always be glad for the privilege of living and working in Japan during these two years of exile from Korea.

We are looking forward to seeing many of you while we are on leave. We shall find many changes; both our mothers have passed on since we were evacuated from Korea. We have recently been saddened by the death of Mrs. Vaughn Chamness, Leland's mother, and we shall miss her. We hope to become acquainted with our nine grand-children, four of whom we have not seen. We'll also be getting ready to return to Korea.

Write to us in care of the Chamnesses until further word.

With very best wishes for each and all of you,

Sincerely,

*Lovingly Lenore*

Lenore and Dexter Lutz

• P.S. In Dexter's letter today he tells of visiting the Department of Agriculture of the Korean Government in Pusan. He says: "Lee is a great help even though I can speak Korean. He is so understanding, it is like having two of me"-

## KOREA

It is bounded on the east by Japanese fishing boats, on the west by the Yellow Sea; in the south by revolt, and in the north by utter confusion. It is divided by a hypothetical parallel that circumscribes the earth and, depending on which side you plant your rice paddy, determines your politics. It is ideally suited for submarine truck-gardening and for people who like to write under water with a fountain pen. It is inhabited by some 30 million people, half of whom own "honey carts"; the other half are babies.

It is a nation of myriads of sticky, antagonistic flies, countless and apparently unattached naked children—all with running noses; plumbing that defies Newton's pet theory; horrible weather conditions; housing problems aggravated by a birth rate competitive with white mice and rabbits; and above all, transportation methods that resist description. Everything, with the exception of an out-board motor on a wheelbarrow, is put to use: street-cars that look like refugees from a San Francisco cable line, pregnant motor cycles, stripped-down Army trucks and overloaded jeeps; versatile bicycles, horse-drawn trolleys, taxis with co-driver, and the inevitable rickshaw; and all are ignored by the ubiquitous pedestrian.

Its pet gastronomical delight is a conglomeration of calories that would be revolting even to a crocodile's digestive system, and is consumed with a sound likened to an inebriated harelip sucking hot spaghetti out of a soup bowl.

It is possibly the only country in the world where a germ can be seen with the naked eye. It is unique in that none of its authors has ever mentioned chronic alcoholism. It is a nation that has amazingly survived over 4200 years through the flotaws and jetsam of other politics and peoples. It is a country where the instinct to survive is greater than the will to live.

Most countries leave us a pleasant, <sup>memory</sup> but this is strictly a taste-in-the-mouth deal. If you have memories, they are apt to wake you up in the middle of the night screaming at the top of your lungs and beating hell out of your better half.

Let's call the whole deal off and fervently pray for a bad case of amnesia.

*From Frank S. Lottrop  
Nov 1952.*



Dr. Edward Adams

February 19, 1952

Dr. John C. Smith

Mrs. Fernandez thinks I should send a memo to you in connection with Horace Underwood's letter which she has allowed me to read.

1. It looks to me as if the Executive Committee has used up all of the 1951 appropriation on the field in their IA 52-2 action appropriating balances. There is an item there for \$1,000. for C.C.U. How much if any had been payed during the year I do not know. If that is true, the \$8,000. you ordered the treasurer to pay cooperating boards is a double use of the same money, and needs straightening out quickly.

2. Horace's letter indicates that his mind is operating in some of the old grooves. (a) Pre-Pearl-Harbor our budgets were pretty well set and the same figures held from year to year. Post-Pearl-Harbor, you and the Board set our total budget before the Mission was in a position to make wise decision as to the final "set" of its operations. In other words, we had "money to burn". It was therefore possible to give to both Severance and C.C.U. a figure far in excess of a normal balance between various phases of work. (c) I have warned both institutions that inevitably, in my estimation, as other phases of the workd caught up, not because I would push, or even favor, a reduction, nevertheless, it would follow inevitably because of pressure that their figures would change. (d) We are living in an era of emergencies: just as the Board keeps considerable portion of its budget for emphases, contingencies, etc., etc., and only sends a portion out for native work budget, so the Mission must keep its budget flexible and cannot guarantee a secure budget from year to year. (e) Both their institutions have been somewhat spoiled by thinking an appeal to the Board over the head of the Mission will pull them out of a fix. Therefore, they do not keep the mission properly informed of their needs. Severance has been a little bit better at this than C.C.U. The Executive Committee is composed of quite human people who are influenced by the presentation of the relative needs. Criticizing them for what they do not do will not encourage them to give more, but a forceful presentation will if they have it to give. (f) In the present crisis we are forced to choose between starving people and something very intangible. Fran writes of visiting C.C.U., which he says is operating at a small fraction of its former strength. Certainly under such circumstances the Executive Committee should not be expected to set aside for future use a huge sum of money for any institution. (g) The Executive Committee has put into their budget for next year for C.C.U. \$4,000. and Severance \$3,000. which they will have to show "cause for reason why" if they want any of it.

In answering Horace you may use any of this that you think appropriate, but I think it had better come as from you. I will make my contribution when I get out on the field.

EA:BF



## PERISCOPE ON ASIA

NO. 162

### FAMILIES OF THE CARRIED OFF PERSONS

By Geraldine Fitch

(Mrs. Fitch, with her husband, George Fitch, the well-known YMCA leader, lived in Korea for several years following World War II. A writer and lecturer on the Far East, Mrs. Fitch has just returned from a trip to Korea and other parts of Asia.)



—UNATIONS (from U.S. Navy)

February, 1951--A Tired Mother and Children Await Transportation to Safety from Communist Forces.

President Truman has said, "We will not buy an armistice by turning over human beings for slaughter."

The President was thinking of the prisoners of war in Korea. Has he thought of the civilians taken north by the Communists?

When in Korea last winter I had dinner with the Nap-Chi Society which, being interpreted, means the Society of the "Families of the Carried-Off Persons."

Perhaps no other experience so pointed up the importance of winning this war-- not ending it in stalemate.

We hear a great deal about exchange of prisoners of war,-- forced or voluntary. But we hear very little about the 150,000 or more Korean civilians who have been carried off by the Communists.

The Nap-Chi Society is made up of those whose husbands, fathers or brothers were in the category of South Korea's leadership. These are not the chance victims of the war, but doctors, newsmen, bankers, artists, professors, ministers, deliberately kidnapped. I was given a list of 86,000 such persons, classified according to occupation. These were the brains of the Republic, the core of Korea's leadership, the hope of its future.

Most of those who sat about the low Korean tables in the dim light of kerosene lamps were women, but there were also a few men. Mr. S. T. Hong was there because his brother, formerly in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had been taken. And greying Mr. Leo K. Chang is chairman of the association because his daughter is missing. She was the Mother Superior of a convent in Pyeng-yang, and along with her twenty-two Korean nuns, was taken by the Communists. (His distinguished son, Dr. John M. Chang, was former Korean Ambassador to Washington.)

The inner fear in the hearts of all Koreans was expressed by Chairman Chang when he said:

"Now that the truce talks at Panmunjom seem to be entering a final stage, our feelings of unrest and despair know no bounds. Unless a strong demand is made for the return of the carried-off civilians, they will certainly perish behind the Iron Curtain!"

It is generally believed that some of the kidnapped persons have already died in enemy hands. These include Dr. Kimm Kiu-Sic, chairman of the Korean Legislature under American Military Government, and Mr. Cho Man-Sik, general secretary of the Pyeng-yang YMCA, often called the "Gandhi of Korea."

I talked with the wife of the latter, who has started a Korean War-Widows' Mutual Aid Association. As she said,

"There are widows who lost their husbands in the front line of war, and there are others whose husbands were carried off by the Communists. We have children to support in a country where women depended wholly on the men-folk for the family livelihood. We are trying to find work for our women in homes, business places, factories or with the Army. And," she added, "we have a center where homeless widows and their children can live."

The night I met with the Nap-Chi group, besides Catholic Mr. Chang whose missing daughter had headed a convent, there were two women whose husbands had been Methodist bishops. And Mrs. Namkoong's husband had been head of the Korean National Christian Council.

Picture the low table on a grass-mat floor, all of us seated on flat, square cushions. I asked them to tell me in turn their names, the professions their husbands had followed, and what they were doing to earn a living.

As they narrated their experiences, there were amusing incidents. More often there was sadness -- and tears.

Mrs. Sung's husband, for instance, was an archeologist and dean of the Liberal Arts College of Seoul University. She said:

"My husband was not in politics or government. He was a scholar and our home was full of books. When friends warned him to leave, he said, 'How can I desert my staff and students?' Besides, June 27 was pay-day for the staff and he was responsible for paying the salaries in his department."

Left with seven children, what do you think this university professor's wife is doing? Laundry work for a GI unit. *These Korean women have what it takes.*

Next came the wife of the Deputy Minister of Finance, then three women whose husbands had been president or vice-president of three electric companies. Mrs. Paik Chang-Ing, young and pretty, said her husband was killed outright in Seoul, but she could not flee at the time because she was pregnant. Mrs. Hunter Lee's husband was professor of biology at Ehwa College for Women. She works now in the cold storeroom of Church World Service Center, sorting relief clothing, as does the wife of Bishop Kim You-Soon.

Mrs. Paik Nam-Soon's husband had been chief of Marine Products for the government. She said,

"I am trying to raise our children so that if my husband returns, he will be proud of them!"

Down at the long end of the T-shaped table was the talented and beautiful Song Chuku-Ryu, artist herself and wife of an artist who had been kidnapped and carried off. Her husband studied at Yale -- she in Paris. "What are you doing now?" I asked. "Running a milk station for UN-CAK!" (UN Civil Assistance Command for Korea).

So it went. Once, when some of the women were moved to tears, I said; "I think it is too painful to make you tell me your experiences!" But they insisted it did them good to pour out their stories into sympathetic ears, and they seemed to think, "If Americans understand, *they will do something!*"

Then it became the turn of a woman who had herself been carried off, imprisoned in Pyeng-yang, saved by a hair's breadth. Some of you will remember that in 1950 a group of five principals of Korean Girls' High Schools were brought to America by our State Department's Cultural Exchange plan to observe high school education. One of these was Mrs. Shin-Duk Whang. She had also been one of

four Korean women chosen by our military government to serve in the first national legislature.

A few months after her return to Korea the invasion occurred. On June 27th everyone was assured by the Korean government over the radio to "stand fast". Soon after that eight announcers or engineers of the Seoul Radio Station were taken. Seventeen Korean employees of the American Embassy were arrested. All over the capital city the drag-net was being hauled in.

"Had I been alone", Mrs. Whang explained, "I might have come to Pusan, or at least down to Taegu, but I could not leave my school."

Before the Communists had been long in the city, Mrs. Whang noted that they did three things: 1) took the homes of middle-class people and the few wealthy; 2) confiscated their possessions; 3) arrested outstanding leaders of government, church, and education. The first two happened to her. She knew she was in danger of the third, but now there was no opportunity to escape.

One day she was ordered out to a crowded truck and was soon on the way north. In the same truckload were such prominent persons as the Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly, Kim Dong-Won; the president of the Seoul YMCA, Lee Chung-Ho; professors from Seoul University and others. All day the truck rolled on toward the north. By night they were in Pyeng-yang.

The high school principal was put into a prison cell with other women, some of them from Seoul. There was her friend, Mrs. Pak Sung-Ho, and Gladys Koh, head of Korea's first Women's Police Corps. Later she was moved to a school house in the suburbs of Pyeng-yang where sixty persons, both men and women, were being prosecuted. There were 70-year-olds, like dear old Myung Ja-Sei, an elder statesman whose ruddy countenance always made me think of Santa Claus. And there were ministers, government people and youths.

The trial of these persons in the schoolhouse went on for a month. Some were sentenced to ten years and more in prison, some were given sentences of less than ten years, and other cases were undecided: Mrs. Whang among the latter. She was returned to Pyeng-yang, to the same prison but a different cell..

Day by day the weather was turning colder. She had left home in summer clothing. Now she leaned against other women for warmth.

Three or four times a day UN planes flew over Pyeng-yang, dropping bombs. The guards always ordered the prisoners to fall flat in their cells, but surreptitiously they lifted their eyes to the small window and tried to count the planes. One day Mrs. Whang and others were under some kind of inspection in the prison yard when UN planes came over. They were ordered into city bomb-shelters outside the prison enclosure, and she noted that the dug-out had an exit at either end. At the "all clear", she went the opposite way from the others and in the confusion was not missed. She did not try to leave Pyeng-yang, kept trying to hear what happened to the others. On October 19 Pyeng-yang was "liberated" by UN forces, and her chance came to make herself known. Counter Intelligence (CIC) brought her south.

In Pusan she has reorganized her Choon-An Girls' High School,—gives free tuition to those daughters of the "car-

ried-off persons" of high school age. Mrs. Whang is the only Korean I know personally who was a prisoner of the Communists — a "carried-off" person herself — who escaped their clutches. There must be others. This one I know.

These Korean grass-widows — real widows for all anyone knows — have a very great anxiety lest the UN Forces should become discouraged, or bored, or appalled by the number of casualties — and decide to pull out. After the Chinese Communists entered the war and the UN Army was driven back from the Yalu, it was touch-and-go for a time whether our side might not do that very thing.

We took the little artist-woman home that night in our jeep. She said:

"Many of our people ask me if America will desert us. Tonight you said, 'America begins to realize that Korea's battle is America's battle too!' I can tell them now with more assurance that the UN will see this thing through!"

During the dinner, Mrs. Namkoong, older than many of the others, a woman with an exceptionally strong, intelligent face, had said:

"I have so many questions on my mind... For instance, how did Communism come to Korea? Was it not because of the Yalta agreement?.. Has it not been violated by Russia? Has not Russia violated the UN Charter? Have the Communists not violated the Geneva Convention on prisoners by not permitting the International Red Cross to visit the POW camps? UN is made up of sixty nations. Can they not punish the aggressor?"

How would you have answered this Korean woman's questions?

After a pause, she went on, "What is begun must be finished. If the UN tires of this war and pulls out, it would have been better had they never come to our rescue. Now we are all known to be UN sympathizers. If we are deserted, we will all be 'carried-off persons' — or driven into the sea. *There is no other place to go!*"

Containment is not enough. Stalemate is not victory. Desertion of the people whose sufferings have been so great, whose country we have devastated, would be betrayal and abject capitulation to the enemy.

Korea is the place where — infiltration having failed, — the Communists resorted to overt aggression. Korea also is the place where the world has discovered that a majority of the soldiers in Communist armies do not want to return. This was a surprise to us and also to the Russians. The violent agitations, prison revolts, beating to death of anti-Communist prisoners, kidnapping of American officers, and virulent propaganda is their answer to this dramatic repudiation of their regime by their own soldiers.

We failed to utilize the great victory for our side in the discovery that the Red Army prisoners in most cases would *resist repatriation*. We should restore that victory to its true perspective. We should show that all the recent violence on Koje Island is Russia's attempt to prevent this truth from reaching and influencing the world.

We must snatch victory from defeat, — physically on the battlefield, — and psychologically by dramatizing this proof that the peoples of the world want to be free.

\* \* \* \* \*

## REPORT ON KOREAN STUDENT CONFERENCE

New York—June 7—(Korean Messenger)

Nine thousand miles away from their ravaged homeland, over 60 Korean students, scholars, and professors from all corners of the United States have today launched a 4-day discussion conference on the rehabilitation of Korea at the Riverside Church chapel.

The Korean Students Conference for the Rehabilitation of Korea, directed by the Northeastern Korean Student Association, is being jointly sponsored by the National Council of the Church of Christ, U.S.A., United Students Christian Council and Committee of Friendly Relationship among Foreign Students. These organizations contributed \$400 to make the meeting possible.

Initiating the opening session of the conference, Korean Ambassador You Chan Yang told the audience, "We are one in race, one in our aims, and one in hope...and nothing that all the rest of the world can say or do can change that essential fact."

Solemnly warning of the grim reality in Korea, Dr. Yang urged the students to study hard, and learn as much as they can. Then, he said, "when you have gained the basic information and skills that are needed, you should gladly catch the first available ship and return to Korea, where your new abilities are desperately needed."

Dr. Yang, furthermore, stressed the fact that each and everyone of the students is a Korean Ambassador to the United States. "Whatever you say," the Ambassador continued, "and indeed whatever you do, is regarded by all who observe you as an indication of what our people back home are like."

Speaking of himself as a "fellow student," Ambassador Yang said that he is "trying his best to learn as he goes along," and added that his "examinations" were perhaps harder than those of the students because, he said, "It is no easy task to go into the office of President Truman, or of Secretary Acheson, or of other top officials of this nation and of the United Nations, and to ask them to let us have what Korea needs in order to exist as a free nation."

He touched upon the current political situation in Korea, pointing out that, "many uninformed and careless writers and commentators in this country (and some in Korea, as well) appear to see something sinister in the efforts of a man, now seventy-seven years old, to plant the roots of true democracy firmly and solidly before he passes from the scene."

Concluding his speech, Dr. Yang once more reminded the students of their common opportunity and common responsibility.

Miss Yong Sook Chang, president of the Association, said that the reconstruction conference aims to (1) set a keystone toward the reconstruction of Korea, (2) discuss US -- trained knowledge and techniques for most effective application in rehabilitation, and (3) systematically to integrate the knowledge and various skills of the students toward the goal of reconstruction.

More students are expected to arrive in New York this weekend, chiefly those specializing in medicine and engineering. Miss Chang reported that the medical group will hold a discussion independently.

The singing of the Korean National Anthem directed by Mr. Tai Jun Park, and the benediction by the Rev. R. P. Yun of the Korean Church in New York brought to a conclusion the first Korean student meeting for reconstruction since the Korean war.

The group then went on to plan further discussion programs. Those elected as officers for each discussion unit

are: Theology: the Rev. K. Y. Chun, Th. D. of Boston University; Education: Mr. Ki Hyung Oh, Teachers College, Columbia University; Engineering: Mr. C. S. Lee of Columbia University and Cha Yong Cho, of Harvard University; Music: Mr. Tai Chun Park, of Westminster Choir College; and Political Science: Mr. Byung Chul Koh, of Washington.

Dinner (including "Kimchee") was served by the members of the Korean Church and Institute and afterwards the group regaled each other with memories of their homeland, and experiences in America.

The student discussions will continue through Tuesday, June 10. Among those who will address the group at its various sessions are Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, New York; Mr. E. Lyons of UNKRA; Miss Sadie M. Moore, former Methodist Missionary to Korea; Mrs. George Fitch, wife of YMCA Secretary to Korea; Dr. R. Cross, Secretary of Student YMCA in the U.S.A.

*The following article was printed in the June 10 issue of the Washington EVENING STAR.*

## Syngman Rhee and Korean Democracy

To the Editor of The Star:

The political situation in Korea, which has been a subject of much recent discussion, appears at this writing about to be resolved by an agreement that will provide for: (1) Popular election of the President; (2) conversion of the present one-house National Assembly into a two-chamber body; and (3) confirmation of cabinet appointees by the Assembly. For seeking to achieve the first two parts of this program President Syngman Rhee has been under heavy fire from his volatile foreign critics. Half a dozen nations have hastened to subscribe to President Truman's note expressing "shock" over Korea's political developments.

But what are the facts?

The most basic fact is that essential democracy is being born in Korea, under conditions aggravated by the war, and that President Rhee is serving as the midwife. Far from using military power, or any other power, to try to entrench himself in office, President Rhee is fighting for the right of the people to elect their own chief executive.

As a man 77 years old, far beyond the age of personal ambition, Dr. Rhee is making a hard fight to sink the roots of genuine democracy so deeply into Korea that no subsequent event or regime can uproot it.

A major step toward universal democracy was taken in the local elections of April and May when 17,558 provincial and village officials, formerly appointed by the President, were elected by 6,727,026 voters—89% of all those eligible to cast ballots. This was a tremendous surrender of power which the constitution lodges in the presidency—a voluntary surrender of power by the very man who is accused of seeking to make himself a dictator!

Last November, while I was serving in Pusan as an adviser to President Rhee, he requested the National Assembly to adopt two constitutional amendments which, similarly, would have passed back to the people power now lodged in the Assembly. These two amendments provided: (1) For direct election of the President by all the people; and (2) for converting the present unicameral Assembly into a two-house legislature.

President Rhee still is seeking to achieve these aims, and the Korean people are giving every evidence of joining solidly in these demands. Who can say that it is not democratic to let the people elect their own President? Who can claim it is "dictatorial" to try to transfer electoral authority from the 183 National Assembly members to South Korea's seven million voters?

The charge has been made that if Dr. Rhee's goal is sound, at least his methods are bad. When I was there last November, I advised him to use the "normal" methods of securing the necessary votes in the Assembly for his constitutional amendments. I pointed out that in any democracy the normal political process is for the executive to call in the leading members of the legislature, find out



—AP Photo.  
SYNGMAN RHEE.

what they want, and give them as much as he can. Log-rolling and horse-trading are traditional and "honorable" political methods.

President Rhee pushed this advice aside. He said he would consider it dishonorable to promise political patronage and other favors to buy votes. As a matter of fact, he meant to reduce all patronage to the minimum—and did so in the epochal local elections of this April and May. He said that election of the President by the people is right, and being right, the people would demand it. Who would now be condemning his methods if he had quietly bought up the necessary votes, instead of openly carrying the fight to the people? Yet is not the method he did adopt much the better of the two?

President Rhee may appear to lack finesse in handling the political opposition in the National Assembly, but no one ever has questioned his great ability to arouse the whole mass of the Korean people to an awareness of their own rights. What has now happened in Korea is that President Rhee has aroused on the part of the masses a fervor for the right of electing their own chief executive which is comparable in depth of feeling and universality to the unanimous nation-wide opposition to trusteeship and to coalition with the Communists. This fervor now aroused, cannot be quelled. The "Irish of the Orient" are united in demanding their basic democratic rights. Surely the United States does not wish to lead any international opposition to this right!

But what of the threat to dissolve the National Assembly? What of the arrest of 12 of its members? What of martial law?

President Rhee frankly has avowed that his threat to dissolve the National Assembly was an effort to dramatize the fact that the rights of the people are above even the constitution. Only

the simple-minded can believe that the transfer of power to elect the President from the National Assembly to the people ever could be achieved except by drastic means. Not only do the 183 assemblymen seek to retain this power for their own advantage, but also they are strongly swayed by non-Korean sources that wish to influence the selection of the next President and can do so most easily if they have only to bribe or intimidate a majority of 183 members.

Eleven members of the National Assembly were arrested because of evidence that they were being directly influenced from Communist sources to vote for a presidential candidate who would favor a political coalition between North and South Korea. If the Communists could achieve this result they would win the war in Korea behind the backs of the United Nations and Korean armies that are defending the battle line. Possibly some "neutralist" members of the United Nations might favor this "solution." Surely the United States does not, and certainly the Koreans do not.

The twelfth member of the National Assembly who was arrested has been charged with murdering a Korean army officer in a tea-house quarrel. This is purely a civil law case having no reference to the political situation.

As for martial law, it was imposed temporarily because of unsettled conditions which led to the murder of five American soldiers by guerrillas on the very outskirts of Pusan, and because of the outbreak of demonstrations in Pusan in which hundreds of people were wounded. Tempers in Korea these days are at white-heat, and strong measures are required to restore order.

In a letter dated June 2, addressed to the United Nations Commission, President Rhee said: "Some of our friends (have) openly criticized me as engaging in a struggle for power. This is absolutely untrue. The real struggle for power is being launched between the people demanding the direct election of the President and some members of the National Assembly who, ignoring the wishes of the people, are insisting that they should elect the President.... I am convinced that, after the present political battle is over, you will realize that it is I, not my opponents, who are helping you in your mission in Korea."

Events in Korea are not conforming to the political patterns established in the United States. Neither are the conditions similar. On the other hand, President Rhee is not trying, as have some Latin American dictators (two of them in recent weeks), to seize power through a military coup. On the contrary, he merely is trying to guarantee to the people of Korea the essential right of electing their own President—a right that is inherent in true democracy everywhere.

If his whole program—everything he is fighting for—is completely successful, this is the sum and substance of what he will have achieved. Who wants to quarrel with that?

Robert T. Oliver.

## CEASE-FIRE PROCEEDINGS

**May 26...**Talks still in recess

**May 27...**Truce talks resumed. North Korean Lieut. Gen Nam Il, referring to the defiant Koje POW's, warns that Chinese and North Korean troops "decidedly cannot sit idle while seeing their fellow combatants slaughtered at will by your side."

**May 28...**Peiping radio charges that US had "turned down an armistice in Korea" because of refusal to repatriate all prisoners. Communist radio also boasts that "so-called American air supremacy in Korea" is a thing of the past....Maj. Gen. Wm. Harrison, UN delegate, discloses at truce talks the full list of questions asked the POW's in south Korean camps to determine how many wished to be repatriated. Gen. Nam Il, Communist delegate, continues to repeat charges that these prisoners were tortured in order to force them to say they did not wish to be sent north. Communists again threaten that their armies will "not sit idly by and allow the wanton killing of their comrades in arms."

**May 29...**Talks continue without progress.

**May 30...**Following new outbreaks both in the Koje POW camps and in a mainland camp at Yongchon, Communists hint that further riots are in store.

**May 31...**Communists charge UN with trying to extend the war through mistreatment of prisoners. Communists again reject suggestion by UN for recess in talks until Communists offer constructive answer to last Allied proposal....Peiping radio makes much of criticism in British House of Commons of US handling of POW's

**June 1...**UN repeats proposal that POW's be rescreened under impartial control or with Communist participation to verify results of former Allied screening. Communists refuse.

**June 2...**No progress.

**June 3...**Gen. Harrison, UN delegate, tells Communists the world will judge them on the basis of their refusal to permit an impartial poll of POW's. Gen. Harrison further noted that Communists had "cynically and baldly retained more than 50,000 of our captured personnel by the simple process of omitting their names from the prisoner of war list." (These are south Koreans captured during first days of invasion.)

**June 4...**Peiping radio quotes Gen. Nam Il as demanding return of POW's in south Korea but saying Communists would waive claim to the south Koreans who had served in the Communist armies and who might want to be repatriated to the south....UN delegates ask for information from Communists on over 900 Allied prisoners who have been reported by Communist broadcasts and other sources to be in enemy hands but who have never been included on Communist roster of prisoners. Gen. Nam Il again brushes aside repeated Allied request for recess in meetings.

**June 5...**Talks remain stalemated.

**June 6...**Gen. Harrison, Chief UN delegate, threw back at Communists the charges that the Allied command had violated the Geneva Convention in its treatment of POW's by telling the enemy that they themselves had steadily failed to live up to the terms of the international agreements. Communists seem temporarily nonplussed by Gen. Harrison's "Socratic" method of puncturing the enemy's claim to "best" spirit in handling of war prisoners by a list of questions pointing out how far Communist treatment of POW's is from the spirit of the Geneva Convention.

**June 7...**UN delegates walk out of negotiations, notifying Communists they would return at 11 A.M. on June 11. Chief UN delegate, Gen. William K. Harrison, who has repeatedly, but without success, asked Communists for a recess, said, "Apparently the only way I can convince you I mean what I say is to get up and go out."

**June 8...**At the United Nations, N. Y. several leading UN delegates have suggested that the armistice should say nothing about repatriation, but should provide merely for the release of the POW's after the cessation of hostilities, which would leave both the UN and Communist prisoners free to go home or stay with the side that had captured them.

**June 9...**Radio Peiping charges that UN delegates have created an "open provocation to break off the armistice talks" by walking out of the truce conference....Premier Kim Il Sung of north Korea and Gen. Peng Teh-huai, commander of Chinese forces in Korea send letter to Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN commander, protesting against three-day recess.

## FROM RECENT ISSUES OF KOREAN NEWSPAPERS

### **New Schoolrooms to Be Built**

(THE KOREA TIMES—May 14)... "The Ministry of Education will soon distribute UNCAACK aid goods to every province for building anew or reconstructing a total of 1,722 schoolrooms for the second part of the school building reconstruction program."

### **Guerrillas Raid Hamyang**

(KOREA TIMES—May 15)... "Nine ROK police casualties, including three dead, five critically wounded and one only slightly, resulted from the....communist guerrilla raid on Hamyang, South Kyongsang, on the eve of provincial elections Saturday, together with three civilian victims, one killed, one kidnapped and the third critically injured, it was reported by Yi Tong-chol, chief of the South Kyongsang police, according to a news agency report yesterday.

"...The police chief stated that an estimated 60 rebels, branch group of the Communists' 'Eighth Independent Troops,' started infiltrating into the outskirts of the town at about 11:30 p.m. Friday night from the direction of Sanchon Kun, Suichon Myon, passing a front patrol line of the ROK police, the report said.

"Yi pointed out that the fighting broke out when a majority of guerrillas approaching the town from a barley field were spotted by the police patrol men while the rest of the rebels were erecting a trench mortar at Harim airport in the suburbs of the town and one rocket in the barley field about 100 meters from the airport, the report continued.

"Supported by both the trench mortar and rocket in action, the Communists kept on trying to surround the town's police building, gradually approaching the site in three groups up to as near as 200 meters, the report stated.

"Fifty-seven members of the Hamyang police force immediately formed a suicide squad to capture the enemy leaders and to ferret out information on the guerrillas' activities while another group of police counterattacked against the raiders in cooperation with the ROK Army in the Mount Taebaek area, Yi said...."

### **Farmers Allowed North of Han River**

(THE KYUNGHYANG SHIN MOON)... More than 5,000 Korean farmers have been permitted to go north of the Han River. No civilians had previously been allowed to enter the zone north of the river, and this group, going north to cultivate their abandoned farms, is the first one to return to their former homes in this section. With the rice-planting season at hand, more will now be permitted to return to their home fields.

### **Rich Barley Harvest Certain**

(KOREA TIMES—May 15)... "The barley harvest this year is expected to total 7,191,599 sok or 5,149,230 sok if

hulled—an increase of 15 percent over a normal year and 36 percent over last year, according to provincial reports presented recently to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry....

"An agriculture authority of the Ministry yesterday pointed out that a sufficient amount of fertilizer coupled with the rainfall last autumn contributed to the good harvest; adding that well-handled cultivation as well as elimination of weeds will bring an abundant crop if a severe typhoon does not develop this summer."

### **Two Government Posts Newly Filled**

(THE PUSAN DAILY NEWS)... Mr. Kim Dong-sung (Assembly-Liberal) has been elected as one of the Assembly's two Vice-Chairmen. He succeeds Mr. Chang Taik-Sang, who was newly appointed Prime Minister. Mr. Kim was once Director of the Office of Public Information and traveled throughout the world as a member of Korea's civilian good-will mission last Spring.

THE KOREA TIMES reports on May 26 that Lee Bum-suk has been given the post of Home Minister in the ROK Cabinet.

### **Prime Minister to Have Advisory Body**

(KOREA TIMES—May 21)... "Prime Minister Chang Taik-sang will have his own advisory body, a Policy Committee consisting of an undetermined number of Cabinet Ministers, industrialists, financial experts and representatives of social organizations and scholarly circles, it was reported by a news agency yesterday....

"According to the draft plan, the committee will take up any subjects forwarded by the Prime Minister or proposed by other members with his consent and submit policy recommendations to the Cabinet as concluded at its meetings....

"The committee will sit once a week and in addition, whenever the Premier calls a meeting. Experts on the subject taken up for debate may present their views before the committee at the request of the Chairman, Cabinet Ministers and heads of administrative offices."

### **Rhee Supporters Win in Landslide Provincial Vote**

(KOREA TIMES—May 14)... "The Liberals led by President Syngman Rhee got nearly half of the total 306 seats in provincial autonomous councils in the elections held last Saturday, according to final returns reported to the Home Ministry yesterday morning.

"An estimated 90 percent of the 6,362,570 eligible voters turned out to return 146 of the total 322 Liberal candidates—47.7 percent of the whole provincial councillorships.

"Independents followed the Liberals with 89 successful



runners of the entire 290-29.1 percent. The Opposition Democratic Nationalists sent only four of its total eight registered candidates.

"As two pro-governmental organizations—the National Society of which President Rhee is head and Taehan Youth Association got 32 and 33 respectively, the pro-governmental seats in provincial councils reach 211 or 69 percent. The two remaining seats went to the Korean Federation of Labor Unions.

#### **New Liberal Group Formed in Assembly**

(KOREA TIMES—May 20)... "Fifty-two Administration wing Assembly Liberals have banded together in a new merger to constitute the largest single faction sitting in the National Assembly. Enrolled under the banners of the 'Amalgamated Liberal Group', the new bloc has pledged to link up with the non-Assembly Liberal Party of President Syngman Rhee.

"The split reduces the Assembly Liberal strength to 41 from a majority 93 and introduces a fourth faction into legislative proceedings—the Assembly Liberals, Democratic Nationalists with 38 seats, People's Friends with 25 seats and the new Liberal group. The remaining 27 of the total 183 Assemblymen are Independents. The DNP strength was recently cut down by one."

#### **Citizenry Rises in Demand for Popular Elections, Bi-cameral Legislature**

The KOREA TIMES has carried reports in a number of its recent issues on the rising determination of the citizens in all parts of the peninsula for popular elections.

In the May 15 issue the paper reported that the initial meeting of the Kwangju, So. Cholla, City Council resulted in "a unanimous resolution to uphold the Government-drafted direct presidential election and bi-cameral legislative structure." The TIMES adds, "The significance of this resolution was colorfully strengthened by the unique fact that there were six Democratic Nationalists among the councillors, who supported it without a single dissension." (The DNP is an opposition party.) The article also tells that a voter's rally in Nosan-kun, So. Chungchong, on May 10 asked the Assembly to consider the people's wishes.

In the May 18 issue of the TIMES it was stated that two more electoral districts "have recently claimed the right of electing the President" and have asked that a bi-cameral legislature be established. These were the districts of Kanghwa-kun on Kanghwa Island off the western coast near Inchon, and Hongchon, So. Chungchong.

The May 21 TIMES said that "myon" councils in Kurye-kun, So. Cholla unanimously adopted resolutions protesting the Assembly-introduced constitutional amendment bill favoring a responsible Cabinet structure. The paper also reported that voters of Imshil-kun, No. Cholla held a rally on April 29 and adopted a resolution supporting the direct presidential election and the two-house legislature. The TIMES article said that the resolution, "on the heels of many a resolution with the same purport from various parts of the country, was signed by representative citizens of the district and sent recently to the authorities concerned including President Rhee." According to this article, the resolution further asked the Assemblymen to listen to their constituents' opinions before they form their own opinion in the case of a proposed constitutional amendment.

(Latest word from Korea reports that to date, the councils of seven of the nine provinces of south Korea have met and voted to support President Rhee in his drive for popular elections and a two-house legislature.)

#### **Tungsten Export Accord with US Announced**

(KOREA TIMES—May 11)... "The Ministry of Commerce and Industry Wednesday announced conclusion recently of a tungsten export contract with the United States government and the Minister, Lee Kyo-sun, urged Korean tungsten concerns to meet the specifications indicated therein, it was reported."

#### **Korea Signs Economic Agreement with Meyer Mission**

(KOREA TIMES—May 26)... "The Korean Government and President Truman's special US economic mission formally signed an agreement yesterday morning at 11 o'clock that provides for economic coordination between the Republic of Korea and the Unified Command. Minister of Finance Paek Tu-jin signed for the former and Clarence E. Meyer, the mission's head, for the latter in a solemn ceremony that was attended by many highranking dignitaries both Korean and foreign.

"The agreement and an accompanying note from the United States provide for six major steps designed to check

inflation in Korea and contribute toward the stability of the Korean economy."

(The agreement provides among other things, for the complete dollar reimbursement to the Korean Government of all won loans to the United Nations Forces.)

"Settlement of the problem of getting back the won loans made the UN armed forces in Korea by the Korean Government has been repeatedly stressed by Korean circles as constituting the chief factor in the vicious inflationary spiral that has dislocated Korean economy."

#### **ROK Refuses Entrance to Deportees**

An AP dispatch from Tokyo, carried in the KOREA TIMES on May 19 says that 125 Koreans "the Japanese government doesn't want and the Korean government refused to take have been placed in prison in Kyushu, Japan's southern island."

The report says that these people were part of a group of 410 Koreans deported by the Japanese government May 12. On their arrival in Pusan, the dispatch continues, the Korean government refused to let the 125 off their ship, saying they were citizens of Japan. These were the first Koreans to be deported from Japan since that country gained independence on April 28, AP reports, and adds that most of them were accused of being Communists.

The dispatch continues, "In Pusan the Korean government allowed 285 of the Koreans who were charged with illegally entering Japan since the Pacific war to come off the ship. The Korean government said the other 125 had been in Japan before World War II ended."

#### **Editorial Protests Japanese Attitude**

THE SEOUL DAILY NEWS, in its May 14th editorial, bitterly criticized the demands of the Japanese Government regarding former Japanese properties in Korea. The NEWS pointed out that the Japanese are threatening to bring the case before the International Court of Justice despite the fact that the US State Department has formally denied any claim of the Japanese to the properties they held in Korea before the end of World War II. The editorial expressed the hope of the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea that Japan will voluntarily withdraw its unsupported claims.

#### **Better Control of Communist POW Stockades Urged**

(THE TAIHAN SHIN MOON)... The fanatical demonstrations staged by the Communist prisoners-of-war quartered in a stockade in the suburbs of Pusan is causing considerable concern on the part of the Koreans. The prisoners are singing Communist songs and waving Red flags as a propaganda gesture for the benefit of the Korean residents in the vicinity. The Communists are even allowed to sing martial songs which is greatly damaging to the morale of the south Koreans. The United Nations authorities should impose effective regulations to bar the "hostile activities" of the Communists in the rear area.

#### **School Children to Get Rations**

(THE KOREA TIMES—May 18)... "Hunger-stricken primary school boys and girls in local districts will receive a ration of three hop a day per capita out of relief grains sent to each province, according to a news agency report.

"It said the Ministry of Social Affairs has resolved to take this emergency step to relieve primary school children especially in Kunsan, North Cholla and North Kyongsang areas, who were reported to be often absent from school due to lack of food."

#### **Americans Admitted to ROK Bar**

(KOREA TIMES—May 11)... "Twenty-four Eighth Army officers and one American Red Cross (worker) yesterday were admitted to the Korean Bar, totalling 37 US citizens in all to have done so.

"The 24 latest additions were granted lawyer's certificates by Minister of Justice Soh Sang-hwan in a brief and solemn ceremony at the provisional Capitol building yesterday morning."

#### **Greek Soldiers Make Gift to ROK Army**

(KOREA TIMES—May 14)... "Greek troops fighting in Korea presented dried grapes and wine to the Korean Army in token of their mutual fight against communism.

"Major Bedrianov of the Greek armed forces visited Defense Minister General Shin Tae-yong on May 7 to present 480 boxes of dried grapes and 20 bottles of wine on behalf of his soldiers.

"While only a humble gift, the Major said it reflected the friendship Greek troops entertained for their brothers-in-arms of the ROK forces in their common struggle against communism."



## KOREAN NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES

### **Hon. Walter H. Judd Makes Plea for Korean Prisoners**

(Congressional Record, April 10, '52) Representative Judd, speaking in the House of Representatives, said, in part, "To atheistic communism, human beings are no more important or sacred than mosquitoes. They are just animals; there is no such thing as a spiritual being. To us, human beings are precious because they are children of God, and all are equally precious in His sight. I hope with all my heart our natural desire to get back American prisoners from the Communists in Korea will not cause us to sacrifice our principles and our pledged word by forcibly turning over to the Communists those non-Communist and anti-Communist Koreans and Chinese who deserted to our side under our promise they would be given protection and security.

"Mr. Speaker, if we sacrifice those men for reasons of supposed expedience, we will destroy not only the confidence in us of a billion people of Asia, but also the confidence in us of all the resistance forces in Europe. The Kremlin says it will grant these anti-Communist prisoners amnesty if they are returned. If we send them back on the basis of that promise, we will be demonstrating that the Kremlin's word is to be believed, but the promises of the United States are not to be believed. No one ever could or ought to trust the United States again. Nothing could do more to crumble the free world which we are supposedly trying to strengthen. Furthermore, I regretfully predict that every American life saved through that kind of a deal will be paid for by 20 taken by the sword."

### **Government Food Lending Program Aids Rice-Short Population.**

A vast food-lending program by the Republic of Korea government is underway this week as part of a program to help alleviate the temporary food shortages and to tide over farmers until next crop is harvested, according to the announcement by ROK Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hahm In Sup. Under this program some 1,540,000 Korean farmers will be eligible to borrow a mal (31.7 pounds) of rice from the Korean government which will be paid back without interest when summer grains are harvested within the next few months.

Minister Hahm also announced that the ROK government would make available some 50,000 suk—approximately 16,000,000 pounds—of rice to city residents which can be purchased at a rationed price of about one-seventh of the open market price. UNCACK teams will make trucks available to local government officials for transportation of the grain to the waiting farmers.

### **Korean Boy Scout Troop "Adopt" Danish Sponsor**

A group of orphaned Korean Boy Scouts turned the tables on former Danish Scoutmaster Tom Pederson in Pusan recently when, instead of Pederson "adopting" the scouts, they "adopted" him.

Pederson, who came to Korea aboard the Danish Red Cross Hospital Ship Jutlandia and has stayed on to do welfare work, remarked that "All along I thought I was doing my best to make life a little more cheerful for the boys...but I found they felt differently about it. They thought that, being far from home, I was probably lonesome...so they "adopted" me and made my happiness one of their scout projects."

The Korean Scouts are all either orphaned or separated from their parents by the war and were evacuated to Pusan from the Seoul and Kaesong areas during the early part of the fighting. The twenty boys are held together by a young Korean scoutmaster and are living near Pusan in Army squad tents obtained through the United Nations relief program.

### **Korean Kids Line Panmunjom Road**

(Stars and Stripes 5-13-'52) "The Allied candy convoy in Korea is operating full blast and children near Panmunjom love it. The word about the lavish gifts of candy apparently is spreading more and more widely around Panmunjom. Each day more and more children appear along the road leading from the Allied truce camp at Munsan to claim their share. The candy is tossed from the convoy carrying Allied correspondents and delegation staff personnel to the armistice conference site each day".

### **Korea to Participate in Y.W.C.A. Training Program**

(New York Times — May 5-'52) According to a New York Times story from Chicago, the Ford Foundation's grant of \$98,500 to the Y.W.C.A. for an international leadership training project, will permit Korean women, among those of 19 other countries, to participate in the international training program. Leaders of participating countries will be brought to the U. S. for a special on-the-job training course of nine months in international relations and social welfare work. After a two weeks orientation

meeting in New York, the Times story says the participating women will go to various community Y.W.C.A. centers to observe and participate in the group program. The course is scheduled to begin next October.

### **Wounded ROK Veterans Form Auxiliary MP Unit**

(Stars and Stripes 4-2-'52) "Another step in unification was accomplished recently when an auxiliary military police unit consisting entirely of wounded Korean war veterans was activated at the 7th Transportation Major Port. The auxiliary unit's mission is to implement the regular MP units now assigned to the port. The carefully selected members of the Korean Disabled War Veterans Association have been completely outfitted with distinctive uniforms. The men selected all served honorably with the ROK army as commissioned or non-commissioned officers... The Korean unit was formed under the direction of Lt. Col. Dow L. Bonnell, port provost marshal. Capt. Phillip E. Dunn, provost marshal operations officer, instigated and trained the unit."

### **Presbyterian Assembly Adopts Resolution on Korea**

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 164th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. meeting in New York City, May 27.

"The Korean Church is such that no one word describes the spiritual virility, the heroism, the selfless suffering so well as "Apostolic". The host of witnesses which surround us from this ravaged land is again made up of those 'who have hazarded their lives for the name of Christ.' Such is the testimony of the Christians of Korea that Syngman Rhee, President of Korea, recently made the following statement:

'The influence of the million Christians in Korea is felt everywhere — in the Government, in the National Assembly, in the country as a whole...Christianity brings great strength to a country.'

"It should be further noted that whereas three hundred Korean Presbyterian clergy have been tragically killed for their faith, the Presbyterian Church of southern Korea now has a theological seminary with the largest enrollment of any Presbyterian seminary in the world. Here is a contemporary example of the saying, 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.' Let us humbly recognize the heroism and the love of freedom of the people of southern Korea, and in particular the Christian men and women of the Presbyterian Church of Korea — north and south.' "

### **Milwaukee Pupils Help Korean Tots**

(Stars and Stripes 4-1-'52) "With the U.S. 1X Corps — Korean children, victims of the devastation of war, are benefiting from the generosity of grade school children in Milwaukee, Wis. A teacher in Milwaukee's 27th Street Grade School, Mrs. Florence Leitzke, received a letter from her brother, M/Sgt. Deloyd C. Shaw...describing the plight of the children. Mrs. Leitzke read the letter to her class and the students, moved by the tale of hunger and lack of proper wearing apparel, launched a drive to collect clothing for the Korean children.

"Since the drive was initiated, six boxes of clothing totaling almost 100 pounds have been sent to Korea. On receipt of the boxes, Sergeant Shaw distributed their contents to children at 1X Corps' civil assistance orphanage in Chunchon, Korea."

### **Korea Broadcasting System Effective**

(Stars and Stripes 4-5-'52) "With Eighth Army (INS) — The Korean broadcasting system is proving an effective medium for conveying information to the Korean people, in the opinion of the Eighth Army civil assistance section. The system now has ten stations in operation, with most of its broadcasts aired by means of tape recordings. In Taegu alone, a recent report showed, 13 four-minute recordings have been broadcast on industries, orphanages, refugee camps and hospitals that have received aid from UNCACK.

"Another station at Nawon is being planned, and would be able to transmit to the bandit areas in both Cholla Pukto and Cholla Namdo. The staunchest supporters of this proposed station are the farmers of these areas due to the desire to have an information campaign directed against the bandits who have been stealing crops and destroying homes. According to representatives of the broadcasting system, these farmers have shown their interest to the extent of contributing money to help in the construction of this station."

### **Publications on Korea**

"The Diplomatic Failure" — An article by Alice Widener in the May AMERICAN MERCURY. An excellent factual survey of the diplomatic story of the Korean war.

# Armistice Problem Is Appalling

Although an armistice in Korea would now seem to be possible, there is no present prospect of a Korean settlement. There is every prospect that for an indefinite time to come Korea will remain divided at what is now the line of battle—and that the Chinese Army will remain in the north and the American Army, as the President indicated only the other day, will remain in the south. This state of affairs might go on for years. Korea could easily become a kind of Far Eastern Austria, compelled to wait until much greater issues are resolved elsewhere. We are virtually certain to remain involved for a long time in a divided, devastated and far from docile country.

This is the most likely situation which lies ahead, and to it the next phase of our Korean policy will have to be addressed. We need waste no time and energy quarreling with one another as to whether we will settle for the 38th Parallel, the present battle-line, the waist of Korea or the Yalu frontier. If there is an armistice, we shall have to sit down where we are now standing.

\* \* \*

**THE CONDITION** of Korea will be very serious. Dr. Howard Rusk believes that there have been 1,000,000 civilian casualties in a population of 22,000,000. About 400,000 dwellings have been destroyed and the ruined buildings, power plants, factories, transport facilities, mining equipment and ships are valued at about \$1,500,000,000.

Money needed for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in South Korea alone is not likely to be much less than \$2,000,000,000 over a period of about seven years. Before anyone starts wringing his hands, he should recall that the cost of restoring South Korea over a period of seven years is considerably less than the cost of the ammunition that is shot off in one year of fighting. The figure for ammunition is something like \$3,000,000,000 a year.

\* \* \*

**BUT MONEY** alone will not come anywhere near making the condition of life in the Korea peninsula comfortable or even tolerable. The whole Korean nation will have to be given a realizable hope for the future. The Koreans on both sides of the line will

have to wait, perhaps for years, for the day—if it ever comes—when the world powers are sufficiently secure against war to permit small but highly strategic countries like Korea to enjoy their independence. Until that time comes, the great powers will not let go of Korea. And Korea will remain a divided and, however it is disguised, an occupied country.

The question is where can and where should the Koreans look for that realizable hope for their future? They will not find it in any of the announced war aims of the chief belligerents.

\* \* \*

**THEY WILL NOT** find hope in the announced war aims because they cannot be carried out. The war is ending without a military decision, and all the terms as yet announced from Moscow, from Peiping, from Pyongyang, at the U.N., by President Rhee, by Secretary Dulles or by Senator Knowland are based on the assumption of a military victory. No one in high place on either side has as yet said anything about Korea which doesn't boil down to the wishful notion that he would like to get out of the military stalemate the profits of an unconditional surrender. Until this illusion passes away, we shall not be rational enough to talk about peace.

Mr. Dulles, for example, is said to have been meditating on settling for a boundary at the narrow waist of Korea about 90 miles north of the present battle line. In these crazy times amidst which we live this has actually been called appeasement. Yet what Mr. Dulles was asking of the North Korean enemy was nothing less than the unconditional surrender and cession of his capital city. Nobody in the world, least of all in Korea, is going to rely over the long years confidently in our leadership if we let the public discussion of these grave questions sink to such depths of inanity that a demand for unconditional surrender is described as appeasement.

\* \* \*

**THE BEST THING** to do, it would seem, is to take the problem of the Korean future back to the U.N.—having ourselves taken all the required measures for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in South Korea, as well as the arrangements to make as toler-

able as possible the long boring wait that our troops will have to endure.

When the problem comes back to the U.N., it need not regard as the last word the resolution which was so hastily improvised and so reluctantly adopted early in October, 1950. That resolution, except for its pious generalities which no one denies but so many understand so differently, is surely not the best that the civilized world can offer.

\* \* \*

**WE MIGHT HOPE** that if the U.N. takes over the problem, it will discourage, will sit firmly down upon, any tendency in any quarter to become dramatic and eloquent.

The problem is too serious to be battered about in a public debate, and perhaps the most promising way to begin now to approach it would be to appoint a commission of very eminent men, predominantly not from the great powers, and to let them work with the Secretary General on plans for the future. They might be able to propose, and perhaps to negotiate, the kind of Korean state which could be acceptable to a predominant majority of the Koreans and also to the principal powers which are vitally concerned with the Korean peninsula.

As to whether an agreement of this sort will eventually be possible no one can say more now than this: It will become possible only if there is agreement on the much greater issues—particularly on Germany—which are crucial and decisive for war and for peace.

Chaplain Harold Voelkel  
4th Military Police Service Co. Provis-  
A.P.O. 301, c/o P.M. San Francisco '0721

May 13, 1952

Dear Everybody,

Greetings from Presbyterian House in Pusan. I am enroute from Kojedo to my new assignment in Yung Chun, 26 miles east of Taiku, the railroad junction of the Andong-Taiku and Taiku-Kyung Ju lines. I imagine you are all waiting for the "inside dope" on the Kojedo capture of the General. I was there when it happened but I don't know that there is much to tell. It created quite a stir in the camp you may be sure for the Reds have been so brutal in the past, examples of which I've written you, there was no telling that they would not kill their captive. The reaction of most civilians is, "Why didn't the American troops go right in after him?" But that isn't as easy as it might first appear for the likelihood is that any show of violence on our part would have resulted in violence on their part. It doesn't take a Red long to club or strangle a man to death. No one could be exactly sure where they would have the general at any given time for they kept moving him around. Observers with glasses from a tower counted a total of 16 times the Reds moved their prisoner in one day. Moreover, if the Americans entered the compound by force and killed a number of POW's, whether many or few, the details would be broadcast as a "massacre" by the Panmungjum propogandists. As the Stars and Stripes reported here, telephone wire was sent into the compound so a contact could be established between the general on the inside and headquarters on the outside, and we were receiving reports continually of the good treatment given him. Why the general stood where he did at the gate of the compound where the Communists could capture him is the question the Army authorities are investigating now and which no one but the victim can answer. Everything was in readiness as General Ridgeway announced to enter the compound by a show of force, an action that would have been no insignificant operation as you can appreciate. Obviously it would have endangered many American lives for once the shooting starts no one could be certain a number of our men would not be hit, a prospect that gives a commander pause. All this makes us all that much more grateful that General Dod was able to talk his way out. Thus another chapter of this interesting if not turbulent experience closes. What weeks and months (and almost two years now) this POW ministry has been.

As the newspapers in America have doubtless announced the Rightist POW's, which obviously includes all the Christians, have been transferred from Kojedo to five camps on the mainland, Kwang Ju and Non San in the west, Yung Chun in the east, Masan and Pusan in the south. We five D.A.C. chaplains, three Catholics and two Protestants, Bruce Cumming and myself, are being assigned, one each to the five camps and as I said above I am headed for Yung Chun. Bruce Comming has the "distressing" necessity of having to move to and live in Kwang Ju where his wife is! What about that for kindly Providence. The Chinese are in Chey Ju Do, Quelpart, and of course Earl Woodberry is is there with them. Needless to say this splitting up of the family, this separation from so many of my companions of the years now, is quite a wrenching of heart to me and I feel I must somehow get around to see them from time to time. The hope and expectation was that the Cease-Fire Talks would accomplish an armistice and would enable these men to be released.

On Sundays a "Union Church Service" is held around at the Australian House, Methodist House, and here alternately, and last Sunday we met with the Methodists with Dr. Billings the preacher. How well and spry he looks at 71. And the same is true of Dr. Brennan. These veterans carry their years lightly and it seems strange to us "younger" missionaries to think of these men as being in their seventies. Pete Spitzkeit, Methodist, was in this afternoon and told of a visit to a church north of the 38th parallel only 19 miles from the front. The whole area was levelled as far as buildings was concerned from the fighting of course, but the congregation was carrying on. Children were gathered on the concrete foundation of where the school building once was to study.

Yesterday evening I asked the fellows here, Otto De Camp, Harry Hill, and Ed Kilbourne to the army mess for dinner and on the way down we saw Peter Van Lierop trudging his way to the house. He had sent word that he was coming but the rush of things everyone forgot to send to the station for him. We picked him up and took him along and got details of the terrible famine that has overtaken the localities in the Andong area. The crops in these places were a total failure last Fall and the little the people have been able to get to eat from the government or elsewhere has gone long since. Pete at General Assembly time approached the UNCAC authorities (United Nations Civilian Assistance Corps) successors to the Marshall Plan to do something and arrangements were made for a group to visit the effected areas. The suffering is dreadful. The group visited numbers of houses and saw children, dying, shriveling up and so weakened from lack of nourishment they couldn't stand up. Only half the Christians in the local congregations have strength enough to attend the services, and some schools have discontinued sessions for three months because the children haven't been strong enough to walk to school. UNCAC promised to help out with food, and Pete is down here on a private round up fo both food and clothing. He reports having succeeded in getting 50 bales of clothing from Church World Service and 80 bags of flour. Our Mission's Executive Committee authorized him cash enough to buy a truck load of grain for distribution. These sound like large amounts and Pete is grateful to be able to take the two truck loads with him but as generous as the 80 bags of flour are, for example, dividing it among ten localities will mean a mere 8 bags which won't provide nourishment very long. The sights along the streets of terrible poverty and the awful reports of individual cases that come to us are crushing to one's spirits. Paul Haynes of the Oriental Missionary Society arrived today by plane and visitors have been in to see him. He just came in to tell me that he is actually weak physically from hearing of the needs of so many who are so close to him and not being able to do much about it. Inflation continues soaring. Rice is now 105,000 won a mal, practically three times what it was last January. The rate of exchange is now more than 10,000 won for a dollar. Last night Otto De Camp wrote out a check for 338 million won! Some financing, isn't it?

I failed to mention in connection with the Pusan POW Camp that Harry Hill has kindly agreed to take two hours a day, as is also the pastor of Central Church, Pyyng Yang. This is a great comfort to me since I can't be around these parts. If I can get someone to tak hold of things in Masan the "parish" will be a degree manned. Opportunities are pushing in upon us, more than we have time and strength for.

Arch Campbell was in town today making final arrangements for sailing Saturday night ~~two~~ furlough. He and Helen will sail from here on the FLYING DRAGON.

Cordially

Harold ~~Voelkel~~  
Voelkel

Chaplain Harold Voelkel  
UN POW Camp #1  
aid 59, c/o R.I.  
San Francisco  
February 10, 1952

Dear Everybody:

Praise God for today. Just one day like this would be compensation enough for separation from the family and any other inconvenience that we might mention, but with all the encouragement and joy the Lord is giving us today (Sunday) emphasizes the privilege of being here in this POW ministry. Three of the six pastors I have working with me--all refugees--live 20 li (6 2/3 miles) from here and are unable to get a ride in the morning Sundays as they do on other days. I therefore started out to meet them before eight o'clock and picked them up less than half the distance away.

It was a bright cool morning and by 8:45 we were all at the compounds where each was to hold his first service at 9. I noticed as I drove up to the compound where I was to preach that a large number of the POW's were standing at attention in formation. In approaching the gate I realized that the snow was for me, a WIAN YUNG WEI (reception) after my return from leave in Japan. Upon entering the compound, a Christian came forth and pinned a big paper flower on my overcoat, another handed me a bouquet of paper flowers and as I walked through the honor guard lined up from the gate clear to the school building where we meet, a group followed singing ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS, accompanied by a cornet and drum, the latter homemade. The crowd in the building rose as I entered and threw confetti at me. On the platform were four large wreaths of paper flowers and a banner GREAT JOY RETURN with my name in Korean under it.

First, we had the speeches of welcome, a gift of a number of homemade finger rings, a solo and then my reply. Following was the service and my guess is that 1,200 jammed into the building that is supposed to accommodate 900. These schools are the largest and the only buildings available for meetings, and we are fortunate, very fortunate, to be able to use them on Sundays when school sessions are not held. In my reply I told them that I was unable to put into words all that the reception meant to me--how little we thought when we first met (just after they were captured) that God would bless us with such a precious fellowship. The ability and energy and devotion of these men is a delight and it stirs my soul to anticipate the leadership they will exert in their home communities upon their release.

With the New Year, we thought we'd check up on statistics of the various activities; graduates of the New Testament Bible Correspondence Course: 1,271; new enrollments in the New Testament, 1,671; new enrollments in the Old Testament (all graduates of N. T.) 772; 14 Bible Institutes, with a total enrollment of 3,233. Now I trust that all who read this letter will praise and thank God for His working in our midst and ask for His continued blessing upon us.

This afternoon I was to hold a second meeting in a compound, but upon my arrival found that a field day of sports had been scheduled for the afternoon, and that plus work gangs sent out that included a number of Christians, it was decided that we better not try to meet and anyway they had had a meeting this morning. That was at 1:30 and the cancellation of the service gave me a breather before 3 o'clock, when I was scheduled to preach to Korean troops.

I had dropped in to see the ROK authorities this morning and made all details and arranged with the GI in charge of a nearby American Army theatre to use it from 2:45 on. But at three the theatre was locked and no Koreans were on hand, so I had to go out and pull out my congregation and hold the meeting outdoors, chilly, of course, but not too frigid. I then drove my preacher brethren to their homes, returned to a steak dinner and from there to the typewriter.

What a day and what a privilege. Thanks be to God. Now having shared the activities of this happy day with you, let me pass on an unfortunate experience that grieved us all this week. One of the pastors had his brief case searched at a compound gate and they found an unusually large sum of money, which, of course, isn't a crime (he was doing some purchasing for someone). But having had their suspicions aroused, the guards kept looking and found a list of items a group of POW's had asked him to buy and for which they had given him the money. POW's are of course not permitted to have money and its possession by them is illegal; we have all signed statements to the effect that we will not carry notes or messages out or into the compounds. There

Voelkel, 2/10/52---2

are legal procedures for this. So, our brother was arrested as an offender and only because he was a pastor was he spared the humiliation of being turned over to the native police. He was formally discharged and we all wept just about at the tragedy of it all. We've had such a fine time together. It's a terrible blow to the man who is a refugee pastor from the North, in whose church I preached while up there more than a year ago. Now what he or the others do not know is that that night I called on the officer who fired him and without asking any favors or making any appeal simply told what a sorrow it was to us all. Good-hearted American said, "OK, come to the office tomorrow and I'll give you his employment card back." Which I did. I've figured it will be a good moral tonic for all to grieve a little longer and then I'll break the good news. What a joy forgiveness is--"He that hath had much forgiven loveth much." Great forgiveness awakens much love.

Last night the Commanding Officer handed me a letter to read and the Korean people will be interested to know who it was from; none other than Mr. Charles Leonard of Manchuria whose children attended Pyeng Yang school. Mr Leonard had read our C.O.'s name in some newspaper article about the camps, and since we have the Chinese compounds in this command, Mr. Leonard wrote telling of his experience in Manchuria and asking if he could be of help. I told the Colonel that I knew the writer of the letter well and that he would be an excellent man for the job, but as you all know, Earl Woodberry is already on the job.

Several days ago Gertrude's father's former secretary, the Bible Correspondence Course pastor, Kim Kun Hw, took ill and he was very fortunate in being able to get into the branch of Severance Hospital operating in Ching Sung Po, 35 li from here. My, what a blessing that institution is. A kindly, well trained staff welcomes you and the fine service and treatment is free, part of the Civil Assistance program, a Marshall plan project. Each time I see what American dollars and generosity are doing, I get an added assurance that God will see to it that the West will soundly defeat Communism and vindicate the truth that **RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION**. Yes, I know there's plenty of unrighteousness in America, but nevertheless mercies flow from the US to every corner of the globe.

On my two visits to Ching Sung Po I visited the Canadian nurses, Sandell and Bourns and enjoyed their British tea. On one visit I had Lt. Ronald Sexton with me, young surgeon in our local hospital, son of Presbyterian missionaries in Heinen, who hopes to join the Korean mission upon his discharge from the Army. I'm sure he'll make a fine addition to our medical staff. He tells me of midnight appendectomies, etc., when American surgeons and nurses are roused from their beds to care for the POW's. Imagine any American prisoner of the Reds getting such attention!

The American Bible Society has had printed in Japan 150,000 copies of a pocket Korean New Testament which we shall have to offer every POW if and when they are released. And a like number of bi-lingual Korean-English hymnals.

Among the news items is the writeup of the death of King George and the proclamation of Elizabeth as new ruler. There was this interesting sentence: "The proclamation was approved by members of the lords privy council and other principal gentlemen of quality." I enjoy "Gentlemen of quality". There doesn't seem to be too much quality in the world today but we trust that by God's grace we'll assume more and more a Christ-likeness. So far as I'm concerned along these POW's are many choice souls, real gentlemen with principle and enduring quality.

Cordially,

Harold

Presbyterian Mission  
APO 20, c/o P M  
San Francisco  
February 12, 1952

Dear Friends:

I wish I could describe to you how the opportunities for our Relief Program are unfolding, and how well our Korean friends are working together with us. I spent last weekend in Taejon and the pastors and leading elders met with me to lay the plans for having a Home for widows with children, for the oversight together of the two Christian orphanages already established there, and to employ qualified widows to gather and teach poor children in seven different churches there daily in the Bible Club program.

Let me tell you about just some of the callers who came today. The two leading Korean Chaplains called today, both Presbyterian, one succeeding the other in the office of Chief of Chaplains. They came to say that after one year of the Korean Chaplaincy the higher up Korean officers, even non-Christian, were saying that the Chaplaincy had proved so beneficial to the Korean Army that they wanted a Chaplain in each regiment as well as each division. That would require forty more Presbyterian Chaplains. I told them we thought it was a wonderful opportunity but did not see how our budget could undertake the increase.

A Seminary student who spent the vacation months working in the Korean Government's detention home for delinquent children also reported on his work today. He told how he held prayers and conducted our Bible Club program every evening with those boys and girls and how just about all of them were participating in the program, offering prayers and reciting Bible verses. This Bible Club program with its varied activities is now being conducted in from ten to fifteen orphanages, and others are requesting qualified leaders.

Two other callers today were a young man named Park and his friend, a Seminary student named Choi. Mr. Park has been a lonely refugee without a family. He became interested in the many beggar orphan boys on the streets of Taegu. With our encouragement he undertook to start a Beggar Boys' Orphanage. Today he reports 47 boys in his orphanage. His friend Choi works in this orphanage every day training the boys in the Bible Club program. They not only have a homemade shack for their home, they also have a building large enough to use for a church and classroom for a Bible Club. It turns out that the CAC has made this particular area a building project for refugees and temporary shelters have been set up to house 500 or more families. They are already moving in. So they will have a church full of people shortly, and many children to attend the Club daily. But Mr. Choi also went to the Government and got permission to use a few of the new houses for widows with children. We will have a trained Christian woman over these houses to care for the children in the daytime so that the mothers can go out and work for their living. We will also have other Seminary students go in to do visiting, preaching and to sing. This is the kind of thing that is happening in one way or another in many places in Korea today.

We also received a visit from a Christian Elder about 70 years old, who has been a successful business man all his life. He came to say that he and his wife had been moved one morning at daybreak prayer meeting to give all their worldly wealth to the Lord for the orphans in Korea today. He said he owned a rice mill, some fields, a big truck and his own large home, and he would turn it all over to an orphanage project. He wanted to do it under the church, following the suggestions we have made for the Church to guide this sort of work. He will continue to operate his business turning the profits over to a Board of Directors who will oversee the orphanage which he will soon begin in his own house.

We feel somewhat overwhelmed by the needs and opportunities confronting us in Korea today, and greatly humbled by the wonderfully generous support that you good people at home are giving to the Korean Christians. As the Korean Chaplains said here today it is the old miracle of the grace of God that works through adversity and suffering.

Cordially yours in Him,

Francis Kinsler





Report of Chaplain Harold W. Noel -  
 KOJEDO PRISONER OF WAR CAMP  
 March 1951 - April 1952

The huge Kojedo POW Camp was opened in March of 1951 and now with the transfer of large numbers of the prisoners to other locations this seems to be a propitious time to submit a report of our ministry during the past thirteen months.

Staff: Seven Korean pastors, one a POW, and two missionary chaplains have constituted the staff.

Membership: When the camp opened the Protestant constituency totalled 4,261. Now we have a total of 15,062, divided as follows. baptized 2,266  
 catechumens 1,571, preparing for the catechumenate 11,225.

Church Officers: Pastor 1; Elders 9; Exhorters 9; Lay Evangelists 18;  
 Deacons 301; Seminary students 35; Sunday School teachers 120;  
 Total 493

Bible Correspondence Course : -a detailed, individual study of each book of the Old and New Testament.

Enrolled in the New Testament -	6,355
Graduates # "	2,162
Enrolled Old Testament-	3,428
Graduates " "	464

Bible Institutes : In May 1951 we opened the first Institute with 38 students; now we have 15 Institutes with a total of 3,883 students. The semesters continue for three months. The beginning subjects are LIFE of CHRIST (the Gospels), ACTS, CHURCH HISTORY, ENGLISH, MUSIC, and following through the Scriptures as we go along.

Bible Conferences: From November 1951 on, Bible Conferences of a week each were held in the different congregations from time to time, teaching FIRST THESSALONIANS, FIRST PETER, FIRST JOHN, the SERMON on the MOUNT, JAMES, MATTHEW.

Sunday School Lessons: Each week a preparatory study class is conducted by the Church leaders for all Sunday School teachers.

Worship: Worship is held in each church every Sunday conducted by the Korean and American Chaplains.  
 Christian Endeavor meetings each Sunday evening, and daily Daybreak prayer meetings are led in turn by different leaders of the congregations.

Sacraments: The Lord's Supper has been celebrated three times, May 6, 1951, October 7, 1951 (World Wide Communion Sunday), and April 13, 1952 (Easter). On these occasions there were baptisms and admissions to the catechumenate.

	1st communion	2nd communion	3rd communion
Number baptized	84	202	614
Catechumens	111	465	1,397
Total Communicants	500	1,712	2,317

Candidates for the Ministry: 642 have signified an intention to enter the Gospel Ministry upon their release.

Audio-Visual: Copies of Moody Bible Institute film GOD of CREATION and Cecil DeMille's KING of KINGS (Mr. DeMille's personal gift to the POWs) have been shown to an average of 10,000 men a month. Attendance is limited by the smallness of the one building available in each compound. Stereopticon pictures on THE PRODIGAL SON, PENTECOST, and JOSEPH are being shown in each compound.

## Supplies Distributed:

585	whole Bibles (exceedingly difficult to obtain)
5,874	Standard-sized New Testaments
10,000	Pocket New Testaments
8,000	U.N. Bi-lingual Hymnals (English-Korean)
6,201	Four Gospels and Acts
181,522	Scripture Portions, Gospels, Proverbs, Psalms, Genesis, Sermon on Mount
112	English New Testaments
48	Commentaries on Matthew (C.R.Erdman, translated)
62	" " John "
643,320	Tracts
20	Life of Augustine
40	Pilgrim's Progress
20	Book of Christian Martyrs
110	Christian Life
38	Constitution of Korean Presbyterian Church
4,474	Manuals of Bible Correspondence Course
8,432	Notebooks
12,194	Pencils
216	Fountain pens
74	Brushes - for writing native style
161	Bottles of ink
68	Boxes of chalk
155	Combs
15	Bottles of paste
150	English-Japanese Dictionaries (far superior to English-Korean)
14	Watches and clocks
100	Harmonicas
9	Cornets and Trombone
2	Clarinets
9	Organs -portable
6	Basket balls
155	Calendars
1	Mimeograph
28	English Grammars
50	Subscriptions to two Christian weekly newspapers

Captain Harold Voelkel  
UN POW Camp #1  
APO 51, c/o P M, San Francisco  
March 9, 1952

Dear Everybody:

I have just had the very great and rare privilege of entertaining three lady friends at dinner, Ada Samnell from Severance Hospital in nearby Chang Sung Po, Buelah Bourns from Severance in Seoul and Edna Lawrence enroute from America to Taegu. Buelah had formerly worked at the local Severance branch and brought Edna here for a visit. Fortunately I was on hand when they arrived, having just returned from an afternoon meeting, so we began in proper British fashion by having a cup of tea.

The first port of call was the POW hospital where Ada and Buelah had visited before and where they knew some of the nurses. On the way to and from the hospital we passed by the compounds and Edna had opportunity to see POW life at first hand. Some Christians happened to be standing by one of the church tents and waved as we passed. Edna remarked that she was seeing a sight many, many Koreaites would love to behold.

The next call was to headquarters where Earle Woodberry and Bruce Culling came out to greet the guests. They also met the Buddhist priest who is working among the Chinese who told us that he has two sisters who are Christians. What about that? May God use their testimony to move his heart to faith in Christ.

We tried to find Dexter Lutz but he was out taking pictures. Then back to my outfit for dinner and deciding to eat here took real devotion on the part of the ladies. Even when they knew that we were to have liver here they preferred coming here to either the hospital mess where there was a smorgasborg with turkey, ham, beef, cheese, etc., or to headquarters. But the welcome was warm here and the officers were all cordial to the first women guests we've had. The waiters have been told to always use "Sir" when speaking to the officers, "no Sir", "yes Sir", and not knowing any different they "no sir"ed and "yes sir"ed the ladies. It made us smile and Ada told about a Korean patient who'd been working with Americans who wanted to show off his knowledge of the language by greeting Ada with "Good Morning Sargent" when she entered the room. The Korean's boss had been a Sargent! I introduced my guests to my roommate, the Catholic priest, and after dinner invited them to see our quarters. Wise old Roman rushed home after he finished eating and tidied up so that when the visitors entered the quonset my half of the hut suffered terribly by comparison. I've forgotten just what Edna said in connection with another mission member's room but the idea was that it was noticeable his wife wasn't around. What a difference wives make!

Ever since the riot compound 62 has kept up its furious and fanatical yelling and singing in an obvious attempt to wear us out, a real war of nerves. They gather along the fences and yell out their loyalty to the Red cause, demanding the death of Syngman Rhee and the Americans, etc. In all the other compounds business goes on as usual and in the churches we are now beginning to celebrate our first anniversary. Already we've had two celebrations and we'll keep going I suppose until we've made the round of all.

At the first affair there was an orchestra, or band I suppose I better call it, made up of a trumpet and trombone we've supplied, two violins, three clarinets, a bass and kettle drum the POW's made. The effort in making the instruments was wonderful, of course, but when they got started neither the time nor the melody was particularly clear, and only when they got about half way thru was I able to identify the number as ALL HAIL THE POWER OF JESUS' NAME. Part of the ceremony is the reading of the church's history and it is amazing to hear all that has been done. What activity and how carefully they have recorded it. At the meeting the other day I took as my text the

words, "Fear not", that were given to Abraham in Genesis and to John in the Revelation, and also to the nation of Israel in Luke. I tried to show that God's message thruout the Bible in crisis times to both individuals and nations was "Fear not", and that the basis for such confidence and peace was "Unto you is born a Saviour, Christ the Lord."

The Japan Bible Society has done us the very great kindness of printing 5,000 copies each of both the Old and New Testament Correspondence Course books. It's a superior printing job and Gertrude had them mailed to me APO. You can readily imagine what my room looks like with this huge pile. And the price was right too. When the clerk of General Assembly saw a copy he wanted an equal number for the church's use. The 150,000 copies of the pocket New Testaments have begun to arrive and the other day I had the pleasure of presenting copies to both the leader and the spokesman of the troublesome 62 compound. May its message grip their hearts.

The first casualty among the Korean Chaplains has been announced, Yoon Kwang Sup, 29, graduate of Presbyterian Seminary, of the class of '50. He leaves a widow and two children living on Chaiju Do. The other missionaries who attended the graduation dinner of that class will remember how realistically they faced their ministry, but how little we knew then what these young fellows would meet. Yoon was killed in battle at Kim Hui.

I've been over to Fuson and picked up a few news tidbits which may be old by the time you receive this. Henry Aepenzeller is on his way to America to attend a Strategy Conference. Mr. Brannon, formerly of Kaesung and Dr. Billings are coming out for six months intensive evangelism for the Methodists. Ed Kalbourne left for Japan for family health reasons. Maryella Talnage is sailing soon to America to marry Ray Provost former short term of our mission, who is now finishing his seminary work at Princeton. A Mr. Osgood of the Assembly of God church is arriving soon to open a mission and found a native church. In Korean they are called AW SOON TUL KYO HEE, Pentecostal Church.

Here is an invitation that was sent out by one of the compounds to officers to attend an exhibition:

#### WORDS OF GREETING

We have wasted our time without devoting ourselves to anything and have determined to have a Exhibition to make our senseless everyday life profoundly, for the memory of anniversary of 1st, March. Please attend to the Exhibition! There will be butting of hope in our minds if you will come.

With warm and wonderful days like today the flowers will soon be butting and the hillsides pink with azaleas. Spring has come.

Cordially,

Harold

Chaplain Harold Voelkel  
U.N. P.O.W. Camp #1  
A.P.O. 59, 7/8 P.O. San Francisco, Calif.  
March 18, 1952

Dear Everybody,

Back in Pusan for the monthly Protestant Chaplains' meeting. The trip over from Kojedo was the roughest ever and it made us grateful to be able not to get seasick. After all, that is a very humiliating experience,- so unmanly and also so un-military! I decided to stay at the Presbyterian House rather than with the rest of the Kojedo Chaplains at a military billet, for its always a lot of fun to catch up on Mission activities.

Upon arriving at the House I was glad to see that Fran Kinsler was down from Taiku for some committee meetings. The deliberations kept him going all afternoon and then as we were starting out for dinner at the Officers' Mess I learned that Fran was taking the evening G.I. train for Taiku,- really the Seoul train that leaves Pusan at 7:00, so there wasn't much time for conversation after all, but we did cover some ground. Fran reports that the Church continues to flourish in all its work. Pastors are returning north and about one hundred are back with their congregations that extend almost to the front. A thousand are meeting in a Soo Wun Church; seven congregations are in Tae Jun which was virtually destroyed in the summer of '50. Homes for widows and their children have been opened in Seoul, Taiku, and Kyung Ju. A class for three days was held for forty widows who are qualified to teach in Bible Clubs, which will help them earn a livelihood and at the same time provide education for children not now in school. On Sundays a truck takes a group of Seminary students to churchless villages, and they report fine receptions; the unbelievers often invite them to their homes for the noon meal. Fran is impressed when calling at government offices by the number of Christians in important jobs.

Bill Taylor is dead, an historic character who will be remembered by all the old Koreaites as the former Chevrolet agent in Seoul. He died in Tokyo recently. After putting Fran on the train we returned home to find John Talmage and his sister Mariella unloading their jeep in front of the Presbyterian House having just arrived from Chun Ju. John was putting Mariella on the plane the next day for Japan and ultimately for America where she is to be married the end of May, I understand, to Ray Provost. She stayed at the Chisholms and John came back to put up with us.

Shortly afterwards the two McKenzie sisters, Helen and Kathleen, of the Australian Mission called, having heard that Mariella would arrive. The McKenzies, Helen, a doctor, and Kathleen, a nurse, are still surveying the land and not finding it too easy to decide what they should do. There isn't any lack of opportunity for service, that's sure; in fact, its the other way. First of all their Mission, not having any medical institution here does not wish them to start anything new, for this is no time for a building program, obviously. So while looking around they have literally been besieged by U.N. Government agencies on the one hand and Korean institutions on the other. In connection with the latter there is great need, an overwhelming need, but with small and inferior equipment and uncertain sources of support; and in lining up with U.N. the opportunity for a definite Christian emphasis is lost. The girls feel the best contribution they can make will be in training schools, preparing others rather than in the limited work they themselves can do. They gave an illustration of the value of training Koreans. A couple in their father's leprosarium had an untainted boy four years old. Dr. McKenzie saw that it would not do to have the youngster around the place so he opened a Children's Home where this fellow grew up, became a dedicated Christian and is now a school teacher and runs a Children's Home on the side. Naturally the Mac sisters have known this young man through the years and have been visiting his home recently, and one day when visiting with the children this teacher put his hand on the head of one of the little orphans and said, "In twenty years he'll be like me, helping other children".

One half of the total health program of the South Korea Government is being spent on lepers: 14,000 in institutions and 45,000 wandering over the country. Rice has now reached the incredible price of 70,000 won a "mal". The rate of exchange dipped down a bit this week when the Government made dollars available to foreign merchants for certain purchases, but this morning it was back again to 13,000 won for a dollar.

Chaplain H. Voelkel  
March 18, 1952

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The Presbyterian, Methodist and Holiness pastors ought to look quite fashionable this Spring, for the Boards representing those churches pooled a fund to buy Spring suits for the clergy in Korea, and the House here was piled up with part of the 1,200 suits to be distributed. A practical gift, nicht wahr?

When John Talmage returned from the airport he had Herb Coddington (M.D.) of his Mission who had arrived on the plane that took Mariella to Japan. That brought up the occupants in this household to the goodly number of five, and since steak- grilled steak, French-fried potatoes, tomatoes, peas, raisin and carrot salad, and lemon merangue pie were on the menu at the Officers' Mess, we got two tables together and with Bruce Cumming and Earle Woodberry joining us, had a wonderful meal. Delicious steak, -could have cut it with a fork. We're all grateful for our blessings, but my guess is that most of the men would prefer corned-beef with their families.

At the Chaplains' Conference yesterday afternoon the speakers were Dr. Abernathy of the Southern Baptist Mission and Dr. Han Kyung Jik. It seemed strange to me to have Abernathy introduced as a Baptist Korea missionary, but its a fact. Last month the Korean speaker was Hyung Ki Lew, you'll remember. Han took as his address a sketch of missions in Korea. the Scriptures sent by John Ross and the arrival of R.J. Thomas before the missionaries came, then the Appenzellers and Dr. Underwood, and the great revival of 1907, the Independence Movement of 1910, the Shrine Crisis, persecution in the North under the Russians, and the present suffering. He closed with an illustration that was moving. He told of climbing a hill in Sin Ui Ju in 1942 when the Japanese were fiercest in their opposition. Looking over the city at his feet and overwhelmed by the utter helplessness and misery of the Christians, he was so depressed he put his head between his knees and wept. While in this beaten and baffled frame of mind God gave him a vision. He saw as it were the whole of Korea before him, countless villages, and in each village a white church in the center with a bell ringing calling the people to the House of God. It stirred his soul, his depression was gone, he had the inner assurance that God would see him and the Christians through. "And now", said Han, "that vision is still my inspiration to believe that God will bring us through this terrific ordeal to a conclusion that will mean life and blessing to our nation".

Abernathy, formerly of China (30 years) told of being arrested and confined in his own house by the Japanese until taken to Cheeloo University where other Americans were held. As the Japanese colonel took over he told Abernathy, "This house and all in it is mine and you can take out only your personal things that fit into that suitcase." Abernathy was repatriated on the Gripsholm and later took a job as adviser in China to a U.S. agency and was in China when the Japanese surrendered. He reached his home not long after and found the colonel still in possession. But how different! Abernathy repeated verbatim the colonel's words, "This is now my house and all that's in it", and the colonel remembered distinctly that that was what he had once said. The force of the quotation went home to the soul of the colonel and he listened most attentively to Abernathy's appeal to become a Christian. And what a lesson for us here and now. Anything can happen, and it drives us all to renewed faith and prayer and hope for deliverance soon.

"This is my Father's world".

Most cordially,

Harold Voelkel.

Chaplain Harold Voelkel  
U.S. P.O.W. Camp #1  
A.P.O. 59, 7 P.I., San Francisco, Calif.

April 15, 1952

Dear Everybody,

Easter Day was a bright and blessed day. Rain fell in torrents on Good Friday and the wind blew so furiously we feared the sunset nut would be carried off, but on Saturday and Sunday the roads were dry, the sky clear and bright and the weather delightfully mild.

You will remember that three of the pastors who help in the Camp live in a village about seven miles distant, and each morning I take off at 7:45 to meet these three men who begin walking, leaving their horses at 7:00. Our program for Easter called for services in twenty compounds, establishing catechumens, baptisms, and the observance of the Lord's Supper. The arrangements for the examinations actually took weeks, and I can truthfully say that a thorough consideration was given to each man's fitness for the significant step he was taking. I mentioned last week that the large number made it impossible to give oral examinations and we therefore resorted to written quizzes, with later personal interviews of the candidates. Nearly 700 applied for baptism and 1,457 for the catechumens. Finally 614 passed for baptism and 1,397 became catechumens. This reminds me of the remark an American pastor visiting here some years ago who when he learned of our requirements for church admission, said, "It's easier to get into Heaven than it is into the Korean Church". To which I replied, "Heaven is different from Korea"...(and so is America).

The elements had to be prepared for 3,000 communicants, and because of a lack of cups (we had used paper cups previously), it was decided to adopt the tincture method,- the pastor dipping the bread into the cup held by the assisting elder, and as he moves around the congregation he places the dipped bread into the mouth of the participant. I had never tried this method before and wondered what the reaction of the Koreans to it would be. To my surprise and pleasure it met with complete approval all around. But I'm getting ahead of my story.

With three pastors in the Jeep station-wagon we are driving over a pass and down the valley green with the freshly washed wheat and barley in the clear air of a radiant Easter morning. What an inspiration! Near the camp we picked up two more pastors and shortly we were all in our assigned compounds ready for worship. We rotate from Sunday to Sunday, a plan that enables us to maintain a fellowship with all the groups. This time I was in the compound where the Christian leader was killed two days before Christmas by the Reds who resented his efforts to decorate the place with Christian mottoes. Since then the violent Communists have been cleared out and sent to another compound, and a revival has taken place that has brought hundreds into the church. When I arrived the church leaders were seating the catechumens and those to receive baptism on front rows at either side of the congregation. An artist in the compound, an unbeliever yet strange to say, had painted a huge representation of the institution of the Lord's Supper which provided an ideal background for the Communion Table.

Promptly at 9:00, the scheduled time, we started the service. After silent prayer there was a response by a choir of 40, then a hymn, a prayer, a trumpet solo (Gertrude's purchase, a gift of friends in the U.S.), and the sermon. I preached on the RESURRECTION, naturally, from Mark 9:10. "What the rising from the dead should mean", stressing the fact of the miracle of the empty tomb, its significance for our salvation, the confidence it gives of the ultimate victory of righteousness over sin, the assurance it provides of future judgment, and the certainty that is ours now of immortality. Then in turn we publicly examined the catechumens and those to be baptized.

The large school building was crowded and the men were sitting so close together it was really difficult moving among them to give the baptisms. It required real physical exertion to squeeze between them packed in as they were so tightly seated on the floor. Considerable time too was required. I happened to look up at the elder, a POW, who was assisting me and he was so hot the perspiration was dripping from his face. Also in the Communion service that followed, the elder and I had to push our way up one row and down the other. But what fellowship! Praise God for the crowd and for the faith that packed these men into the building. With the doxology and the benediction the worship ended, truly an historic experience gathering around the Lord's Table in a prison camp in Korea.

Heartily yours in Christ, Harold Voelkel.





Chaplain Harold Voelkel  
U.S. P.O. Camp #1  
A.P.O. 50 San Francisco  
April 30, 1952 - Taegu, Korea

Dear Everybody,

The Korean General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is in session in Taegu. The Korea old-timers would delight in the fellowship of these days. The weather has been perfect, the days are balmy and bright, and every Christian can't help but be grateful for the evident blessing of God upon His Church. Progress is the watchword everywhere and the Gen'l Assembly takes on the aspect of a praise service. Hardship economically, uncertainty politically and other difficulties and problems are with us but God is here too and His faithfulness in the past gives us confidence for the future.

You'll be interested in the missionaries present: among the Southerners are the Joe Hoppers, Senior and Junior, Pete Mitchell, Elmer Boyer; Australians are Lane and Anderson; Canadian Frazer; Northerners are Campbell, Hill, Kinsler, DeCamp, VanLierop, Rice, Voelkel. Quite a round up, isn't it! We're divided between the Campbell (Switzer) House and the Bruen's old home. I'm writing this in the Bruen's and I've an emotional experience being here for this is the first home in which Gertrude and I stayed when we first arrived in Korea, September 1929.

The Assembly is going along nicely. With the Seminary problem that caused such terrible controversy settled there is nothing of particular seriousness to cause strife, although some Northern pastors have stirred up some feeling by requesting that they be allowed to form separate Presbyteries within the already established southern Presbyteries. I say feeling has been created but it is not likely to result in the bitterness of former years when the unity of the church seemed to be threatened. Despite poverty throughout the church everybody seems to be here, pastors from all over who are not delegates but who came for the fellowship and inspiration of the gathering. The men get around somehow despite the miserable transportation. Also, yesterday morning was the graduation of the Theological Seminary and many came for that. What a ceremony it was! The large First Church was jam-packed, the sanctuary beautifully decorated with mottoes and flowers, and the graduates and faculty gowned like any American seminary group. Arch Campbell, the president, set the precedent, distinguished and handsome man that he is. There were 106 graduates, and the year's work of the seminary is nothing less than a miracle when one realizes the handicaps under which it was done.

Now listen to this: it is a fact, incredible as it sounds, - in the Adams house across the road next to Kao Sung School which was used as a dormitory, 180 students of the seminary lived. One missionary residence housed 180 men! And that doesn't stress the enormity of the size of missionary houses, for it isn't extra large, but it will enable you to understand what the fellows went through in order to get a ministerial training. From the basement to the attic every nook and cranny was occupied, even the closets, for two or three men slept in some of the closets. The Campbells are leaving for furlough in two weeks and Arch who accepted the presidency of the seminary for one year only has resigned. Some days ago the directors met and asked him to consider staying on which he declined. Yesterday again they met and asked him insistently that he hold the office even though he went on furlough. That's a favorable commentary on his work. The Koreans will next appeal to Dr. John Smith, our Board Secretary, who is due here soon to consent to having Arch carry on. But the pace that both Arch and Fran Kinsler and all connected with the seminary have been maintaining is killing. So many people are waiting around day and night to see them they don't get time to eat regularly.

Helen Cambell is here, the first "wife" to get permission to return to Korea. She arrived a few days ago and with Arch will sail to America from Pusan directly. I think I have alluded to what wives might say if they saw the conditions under which these lonely husbands are living. I thought of my previous remarks when I first met Helen who, commenting on the state of affairs, said (concerning the servant), "I think Kimsie chose the better part, to feed the men and launder their clothes, but oh the dirt!" Let me hasten to add that I don't think the house is so terrible filthy, its more Helen's high standards! At least we'll leave it that way.

I haven't given you the names of the Assembly's new officers; the Moderator, Kim Jay Suk from KwangJu; Vice Moderator, Ye Wun Yung of Andong.

I'm here not only to attend Gen'l Assembly but also enroute to Yang Chun, 80 li east of Tegu, the railroad junction where one of the new POW Camps is being established. It is one of five such camps, - Yang Chun, Pusan, Masan, Kwangju and MonSan. Doubtless news to this effect has appeared in the newspapers. Bruce Gunning is transferring to Kwangju where incidentally his wife is located. What about this - a Providential arrangement (arrangement) to be assigned to reside with one's wife! The army does it right on occasion, doesn't it? We will doubtless have to be itinerating around from one camp to another. It means quite an upheaval in our work but we are more or less used to that with the constancy of the changes among a group of men so large.

Speaking of travel reminds me to mention that the other day when I enquired about the price of railroad tickets from Pusan to Tegu, the pastor whom I asked smiled, for the demand for tickets is so great and the supply so meagre it is necessary to stand in line from early morning until late in the day to be able to buy one. Since busy travellers don't have the time to wait in line that way the obvious takes place, - a blackmarket in railroad tickets. By paying 25% more you can get a ticket from a blackmarketeer. While in this strain I'll have to tell of the series of robberies that the Pusan people have experienced lately. Its quite the topic of conversation these days. I've already told you of Otto DeCamp being robbed while in Tae Jun at the Methodist house there, and then previous to that while Stan Soltau was here losing clothes and shoes. Early Easter morning thieves came to the Pusan Presbyterian House while Harry Hill was alone and relieved him of two cameras, a suit, wallet, keys, etc. A few nights later a policeman passing the house saw the back door open and upon investigation found a thief was in the house who escaped through the front door. An UNCAC (successor to Marshall plan) jeep was waiting in front of the house obviously to carry the thief and the loot off, so the cop arrested the occupants and nothing has been heard since. Incidentally Harry Hill is a light sleeper, you'll remember, and only awoke after the visitor (the first one) had carried a load of stuff out. Harry saw the thief's flash-light but that was all. The third time a thief got away with the spare tire and wheel in Otto's station-wagon. Now Presbyterian House is ablaze at night with flood lights and equipped with a burglar alarm that is rigged up to ring bells, and it remains to be seen if perhaps the next item stolen will not be the new electrical equipment constituting the alarm! And the thieves are not respecters of denominations, for last week they visited the Methodists in broad daylight while Dr. Manikam, the Indian Secretary of East Asia Christian Conference, was a luncheon guest, and stole his passport and movie camera from the room next to the dining room. The night after that the Australians were visited. It must have been Commandos this time, for they brought crow-bars to pry loose the heavy bars guarding the McKenzie sisters' room. The thieves got away with a sewing machine and other varied loot. The sisters were away at the time. We may be brought to the necessity of establishing artillery units to guard our missionary residences! But please don't let this discourage any new-comers from considering Korea. You're welcome, Really. Oh yes, the Seventh Day Adventists were visited last week, too, and Dr Rue lost a new suit, but he's quite used to burglaries by this time; they had a number of unwelcome visitors in their home in Seoul a few years ago.

But I mustn't sign off in this vein. We're guilty of robbery, too. The other morning in our daily devotions in the POW Camp one of the pastors told this experience of a day or two before. After a very busy Sunday when he was completely exhausted, a woman from the village came late at night to tell him that her little girl was suddenly taken very ill, - would Pastor Kim please come and pray for the child. He begged off saying he was too tired after the services of the day, but promised to call the next morning. Kim's own thought was that the mother was unduly alarmed and anyway he was tired. But the next morning the child was dead, and he confessed to us his shame at failing the mother in her need. Kim felt disgraced before the community. I would not minimize the breakdown morally that all the thieving in Korea indicates, but it does challenge us to search our hearts to see if there be any taking from others the ministry we owe them that is rightfully theirs to expect from us.

Love-ly,  
Harold.

Taeju, Korea  
February 9, 1953

Dear Friends,

If I could make you see the eager children running at the sight of our red jeep---- if you could see the old people coming down the steep steps, some bent, some weak, others just old- seizing our hands, pouring out words of thanks- then you would be repaid for the hours you have spent collecting clothing and food, for the money paid for postage, for the fag of getting the parcels mailed. This is the joy we have which you miss.

Yesterday, at Zion Orphanage each child had been given a lemon drop and before they had a chance to taste such delights, an older child started leading them in motion songs. When little hands clapped, the candy stuck, then small tongues came out to lick momentarily the sweetness. We took multiple food, milk, raisins, sugar, macaroni, packaged soup, and clothing.

This orphanage is housed in a temple, beautifully located, overlooking the river, a windy, cold spot in winter, with the snow covered mountains in the distance, but delightful in summer, when the children can be outdoors all the time.

Then there are the two hundred or more Bible Institute students, studying in an unheated church building, in the basement and I wonder how they stand it when I am still cold in as many clothes as I can put on, plus padded boots. Every term, relief clothing is given to them and to seminary students. Most of the people live with no margin at all and when it comes to clothes, it is a distressing situation.

Calls from needy families in the churches come often, for the Church World Service relief does not reach around the need. When I am cold or hungry my brain refuses to function properly, or my spirit to respond. I wonder how much can be taken in by some of these students. Yet they come by the scores and hundreds. "Why did you come?" "To learn God's Word." "To study the Bible so I can teach others." Sometimes they are not very practical in providing for their physical maintenance and many are the problems posed for us who are here to help them.

Your gifts bring comfort, hope and joy to these who have so little. I know that you are compensated by Him who told us it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Men's suits are made into school uniforms. Many garments are worn just as they are sent and the outfits are sometimes laughable, but in some cases the important thing is to be covered. Some of the orphanage <sup>children</sup> look darling in the clothes that your darlings have worn.

We want the time to come soon when it will not be necessary to give relief, but in the meantime a mighty work is being done through your generosity. Our warm thanks and theirs go to you continually.

Perhaps you know that we have a truck to bring the packages from the Post Office and a large warehouse in which they are piled and where they are opened and prepared for distribution. This work is done in addition to the regular assignments which each of us have.

We hope you will consider this letter as a personal acknowledgment of your gifts, as we are not always able to write you individual letters.

Cordially yours, *Helen M. Henderson*

(over)

March 3, 1953

Dear Weenie,

Your letter came today. I had been expecting to write you as several packages have come from you for Lynn and Lorene asked me to take care of them. I have I acknowledged the Christmas cards you sent me? I'm afraid I haven't. Will you share this letter with the ladies who contributed to the parcels you sent in February? I wonder why you sent your letter to the Korean address. A.P.O. is quicker ~~but~~ and only 6 cents! It is the relief parcels that should come International mail. Of course these parcels have not come yet.

Tonight, Edna had four army nurses in for dinner. Edna lives in a small apartment in the nurses' school and now takes her meals with Anne and me. We have just gotten back the Lynn house, I fear, with not too good feeling on the part of the Embassy people. One man from TEAM has come - 506 were expected but have not come yet. They will eat at the 'Kinslers' and here.

We have over 200 in the Higher and Lower divisions of B.G. The church basement is rather a grim setting but we manage somehow. I am looking forward eagerly to furlough, and hope to get down your way.

Larry and Dorothy have been together, but he is now with Dick Henderson and wife, and has a job - planning to study at D.F. State in the Fall.

Thank you for your Christmas letter.

Love and greetings to you all,

Helen

I'll write Mrs. Keffer when I get the notice about the money - Thanks in the meantime.

They Can Do It Better!



Dr. Helen Kim  
President  
Ewha University

"Is that the church where you preach?" asked the soldier as we stood looking at the First Methodist Church just a few steps from our house.

He evidently thought I was the pastor.

"I have preached there several times" I replied, "but that is not my job. In fact that church has had Korean pastors for more than fifty years."

He was surprised to learn that not only the First Methodist Church but over 900 other Methodist churches in Korea all had Koreans doing the regular preaching.

"Well, what does the missionary do?" he asked.

"The missionary's job", I replied, "is to do what needs to be done until you have trained someone to do it better, and then find another job and start all over again."

Time was when the missionary was the pastor of that First Methodist Church. In a few years, Korean preachers could do a better job, and the missionary became a sort of district superintendent, helping several pastors. Time came when the Korean could do a better job of being the district superintendent and the missionary became a sort of missionary adviser (almost a bishop) to several district superintendents.

Time was when missionaries were the heads of our mission schools. Now well trained Koreans do the job.

We would be terribly handicapped if it were not for this growing Korean leadership. In 1940 we had 120 Methodist missionaries in Korea, averaging fifteen to twenty years experience. Now we have only 80, many of whom are still studying the Korean language. But we have more than four times as many churches!

There is still plenty for the missionary to do. Schools call for teachers, the sick call for doctors and nurses, while many of our churches complain that they have not seen a missionary in years. Hundreds of villages still are without churches.

To see the need would be to be utterly discouraged were it not for the sight of this growing number of capable Korean leaders.

Herein is the Father glorified  
That they do His work so faithfully.

*Korean Methodist News Service*  
3A Chung Dong Seoul Korea



Bishop H. I. Lew



Rev. Harold S. Hong  
President  
Methodist Seminary



Rev. Charles Song  
General Secretary  
Board of Education



Rev. K. I. Mah  
Pastor  
East Gate Church



Miss Pauline Kim  
Teacher  
Methodist Seminary



Rev. H. K. Song  
General Secretary  
Korea Council of Christian Education



Rev. Chang H. Pak  
District Superintendent  
Seoul South District



# Foreign Missions and Overseas Interchurch Service

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

July 15, 1952

## GENERAL LETTER No. 116

### TO THE MISSIONARIES:

#### Foreign Missions at the 164th General Assembly

The 164th General Assembly met in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, from May 22 through May 28. Dr. Hermann N. Morse was elected Moderator by acclamation at the opening business session Thursday afternoon. This was the first time since the election of Dr. Robert E. Speer in 1929 that the leader of the Assembly was chosen without balloting. The National Board is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year, so it is especially fitting that Dr. Morse, General Secretary of that Board, should be chosen Moderator.

#### *Pre-Assembly Conference*

A feature of the Pre-Assembly Conference on United Promotion was the presentation by the Board of Foreign Missions of the play, "In His Hands," a Korean pastor's own story of his experiences under the Communists. Most of the actors were Koreans now studying in this country, a fact that brought color and authenticity to the production. A large audience filled Pilgrim Hall of the Broadway Tabernacle, when the play was given, and responded sympathetically to this moving portrayal of faith and heroism.

#### *Women's Meeting*

More than 3,000 women attended the all-day Women's Meeting held at Riverside Church on Friday, May 23rd. The morning session was given over to the Board of National Missions who presented a historical pageant, *Ever the Frontier*, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of their work. Mrs. H. Howard Black, a member of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Presbyterian Women, presided at the afternoon meeting. Special features of the program were the singing of the Venezuela Youth Fellowship Team under the leadership of the Rev. John Sinclair, and a panel discussion by Presbyterian young people on the hope and promise of the future of Christian work. Dr. James H. Robinson gave the address of the day on the topic, *New Strength from the Far East*.

#### *Fellowship Prayer Service and Tea*

On Sunday afternoon, May 25th, a large group of furloughed and newly appointed missionaries, Board

members and staff, and the members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, met at "156" for a prayer service and social hour. Mrs. Paul Moser, chairman of the Board's Foreign Committee, presided and took for the theme of her meditation *And Now Tomorrow*. Special music was rendered by the Venezuela Youth Fellowship Team.

An impressive feature of the meeting was the presentation by Miss Margaret Shannon of a communion cloth woven and embroidered by the women of Yugoslavia as a gift to the Christians of Africa. Pastor Mvondo, commissioner to the General Assembly from the Ntem Presbytery of the Cameroun Synod, received the gift on behalf of the young people of the Cameroun Christian College, where the cloth will add beauty and significance to the simple new college sanctuary.

#### *World Christianity Meeting*

Forty-one new foreign missionaries were commissioned at the Monday evening World Christianity meeting of the Assembly. Dr. Peter K. Emmons, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Scranton, and president of the Board, awarded the commissions to the candidates. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, the new Stated Clerk, gave the charge to the missionaries. This was the first time the commissioning had ever been held in conjunction with a meeting of the General Assembly.

"You are charged with the greatest responsibility ever given to human beings," said Dr. Blake, "that of sharing eternal truth and helping to build lives." The prayer of consecration was offered by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, 95-year-old secretary emeritus of the Board. Dr. Brown retired in 1929 after 34 years as secretary.

Dr. George A. Buttrick, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in the main address declared that the new missionaries face the same kind of hostile world which the first-century Christians faced. "You and I are called to a venture that may for a time be eclipsed," he said, "but God rules history, and its issues are in His hands."

#### *Foreign Missions Breakfast*

More than 600 friends of Presbyterian foreign missions gathered Tuesday morning for the annual Overseas Breakfast. The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, New York, who recently returned from a six months' round-the-world tour on behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions, was the main speaker.

"It would be difficult to overestimate the good influence left by our foreign missionaries," Dr. Robinson said. "Wherever the mission was strongest, life is on a higher level . . . Yet we are not doing enough. We need many more missionaries, especially Negro missionaries, if we are to meet the challenge of today's world. The Communists are clever, zealous, devoted to their cause and we will not win out over them in Asia if we merely rant hysterically about them. We must answer their challenge by an equal devotion and by "straightening up our own backyard."

#### *Report of Standing Committee*

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions made its report on Tuesday afternoon, May 27th. The Chairman, Dean J. Douglas Brown of Princeton University, called the special attention of the Assembly to certain sections of the report.

"We are deeply alarmed by the terrible and devastating forces of Communism and materialism, which seek to divide and conquer the world and to destroy the cherished values and institutions which Christianity has brought to mankind." Dr. Brown said.

He then pointed out the sobering fact that in the last 25 years the foreign missions of our Church have declined, and called upon the Church for renewed effort in securing contributions of men and money to meet the present crisis.

#### *African Pastor at General Assembly*

Mvondo Atyam, pastor of two churches near Elat, came a greater distance than any other commissioner at the General Assembly. He brought a special message of gratitude from his people to the Presbyterian Church in America for the missionaries sent, the money given, and the prayers offered for Africa. Pastor Mvondo was the first man of his tribal family to become a Christian. Today all but one man in the tribe are Christians, and one of Pastor Mvondo's brothers is to be ordained for the Christian ministry this year.

#### **Persecution in Colombia**

The General Assembly approved the following resolution regarding the persecution of Protestants in Colombia:

"The Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., at its General Assembly, May 22-28, 1952, voices its vigorous protest because of the denial of the exercise of religious freedom to a Protestant religious minority in Colombia, South America, and the persecution of Protestant people in that country, on the grounds of their religious belief and practice.

"We cannot keep silent about the suffering of our brethren. They have been insulted, threatened, beaten, jailed. Some have lost their lives; others have been forced to attend mass, have had their homes ransacked or burned, their churches damaged or destroyed. The Evangelical Confederation of Churches in Colombia, representing 17 different Protestant mission groups, has issued two documented reports with details of 46 cases of persecution in Colombia between December, 1951 and

March 31, 1952. (More than 400 cases have been investigated and are now in the process of documentation).

"The evidence in hand makes it clear that these acts are largely instigated by fanatical Roman Catholic priests, some of them Spaniards. We know that many people in Colombia, including Roman Catholics, have repudiated this violent persecution and have expressed their disgust and indignation because of it.

"This persecution is not only a denial of human rights, but it is also a violation of the principles of religious freedom as expressed in the Constitution of Colombia, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"We recall that the Presbyterian Church sent its first missionary to Colombia in 1856, in response to an invitation by Colonel James Fraser, speaking in the name of a group of Colombians. He was a native of Britain who fought under Bolivar in Colombia's War of Independence from Spain. For 96 years since that time, missionaries and pastors of the Presbyterian Church have contributed to the spiritual, moral, and cultural development of Colombia.

"We call upon the Government of Colombia to take immediate steps to see that religious freedom is restored in that country, and we call upon the Vatican to use its influence promptly that this end may be achieved.

"We further ask the General Assembly to direct the Stated Clerk to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States; to the Secretary of State, and to all members of the Congress; to the Ambassador of the Republic of Colombia; to the Organization of American States; to the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations, and to the Vatican."

#### **Situation in Korea**

The General Assembly noted with special interest the following facts about the situation in Korea:

The Korean Church is such that no one word describes the spiritual virility, the heroism, the selfless suffering so well as "Apostolic." The host of witnesses which surround us from this ravaged land is again made up of those "who have hazarded their lives for the name of Christ".

Such is the testimony of the Christians of Korea that Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of South Korea, recently made the following statement:

"The influence of the million Christians in Korea is felt everywhere—in the Government, in the National Assembly, in the country as a whole . . . Christianity brings great strength to a country."

It should be further noted that whereas three hundred Korean Presbyterian clergy have been tragically killed for their faith, the Presbyterian Church of South Korea now has a theological seminary with the largest enrollment of any Presbyterian seminary in the world. Here is a contemporary example of the saying, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

Let us humbly recognize the heroism and the love of freedom of the people of South Korea, and in particular



the Christian men and women of the Presbyterian Church of Korea—North and South.

The missionary opportunities in Korea are limited only by the political stalemate and the military restrictions which still permit only a minimum of nine male personnel in Korea itself. Other members of the Korea Mission, now numbering 65, are at work in Japan or studying Korean in the U. S. A new interdenominational venture of great promise which will permit additional personnel to enter Korea, is the rehabilitation project for Korean amputees. It is estimated that one-half of 60,000 casualties now in Korean hospitals have lost limbs. Under the direction of the Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, transferred from China to Korea, a team is being built up of an orthopedic surgeon and nurses, and technicians to teach the making of artificial limbs and other vocations. The project will begin to function in September, 1952.

### *Presbyterian Missionaries Still in China*

The following Presbyterian missionaries are still in China in prison or under house arrest: Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Bercovitz, Dr. and Mrs. Homer V. Bradshaw, Rev. John D. Hayes, Miss Caroline McCreery, Dr. Esther Morse, and Miss Sara Perkins. Miss Harriet Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Plumer Mills, retired China missionaries, is also in prison in Peking. In addition to those listed above, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Lewis and their children are still in Peking, allowed limited freedom.

The General Assembly called attention to the following statement recently issued by the Board concerning these missionaries and asked the Church to take special note of the call to prayer contained in the statement. We know that you, too, will join in prayer for the speedy release of these workers.

"The Board of Foreign Missions has been aware of the situation for some time, as have the families of those held, but it has not seemed wise to broadcast the facts, on the ground that publicity, under the circumstances, would do no good. The Board several years ago notified its missionaries in China that it would accept their decision, whether it was to remain at their work there or to leave China. They are there not for political reasons or as representatives of any nation or government, but as servants of Jesus Christ and His Church who love the Chinese people and reveal by spoken word and by healing, teaching, and other forms of practical witness, the reconciling and redeeming love of God.

"Experience has shown that, after missionaries have asked for permission to leave China, a long period of waiting and uncertainty ensues. But a number of such permissions have been granted during the last year and some of those who have been in prison have been released and have reached Hong Kong. It is the Board's belief that others will also, in time, be allowed to leave. Meanwhile, wide publicity here will be less effective than understanding and quiet, persistent prayer.

"The historic friendship between our Christian missionaries and the Chinese people is demonstrated not only by the presence of the Christian missionaries in China itself, but among the Chinese people wherever they are.

"The hardships which our missionaries in China are undergoing remind us of the faith and courage so often called for in the Christian mission, in past history as well as in the world of today. The missionary has always known that there are times when he must face great sacrifice.

"These are days which call for soul-sustaining prayer. We may be sure that our missionaries in their imprisonment and loneliness are thinking of us and upholding the Chinese Church in their prayers. Let us pray without ceasing. Let our prayers be especially for the strength and courage of those imprisoned, for those who hold them prisoners, and for forgiveness as we may have contributed to the situation."

### **S. Franklin Mack Enters New Field of Service**

Inasmuch as the Rev. S. Franklin Mack has as of June 1, 1952, accepted the position of Director of Films in the Broadcasting and Films Commission of the National Council of Churches, the Board voted at the June meeting to record appreciation for his outstanding service to the overseas work of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mack has served the Board since 1931, first as Young People's Secretary and Director of Young People's Work for fourteen years, then for four years as Director of the Division of Education and Information, and since 1949 as Secretary of the new Audio-Visual Division.

He has fulfilled each of these responsibilities with untiring energy and initiative. Particularly in the use of radio, films and recordings in the proclamation of the Christian Gospel overseas and in publicizing the missionary task in the home Church, Mr. Mack has been a pioneer. He is known throughout the world as one of those chiefly responsible for developing a new missionary approach through mass communications.

As Mr. Mack goes to his new work, the Board wishes him continued success and is glad to know that his knowledge and experience in his field will remain available to the Board through his participation in the Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communications Committee of the Foreign Missions Division of the National Council.

### **New Board Members and Officers**

The General Assembly either elected or confirmed the following new members of the Board:

Rev. Stanley K. Gambell of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Harold H. Helm of Montclair, New Jersey

Mrs. Paul K. Justus of St. Louis, Missouri

Mrs. Horace C. Lukens of Vienna, Virginia

Rev. Reuben Field Pieters of Long Beach, California

Mr. John W. Sharbough of Larchmont, New York

Mr. Edwin D. White of Arlington, Virginia

At the annual meeting of the Board Dr. Peter K. Emmons was re-elected president and Dr. Harold B. Walker of Evanston, Illinois, was elected a vice-president to succeed Dr. H. P. Van Dusen, whose term had expired. The

officers and chairmen of the Board's Standing Committees are as follows:

President: Dr. Peter K. Eimmons

Vice-President: Mrs. Ralph E. Weber (1950-1953)

Vice-President: Mr. David B. Cassat (1951-1954)

Vice-President: Dr. Harold B. Walker (1952-1955)

General Counsel: Mr. Rush Taggart

Foreign Committee: Mrs. Paul Moser

Home Base Committee: Dr. Bryant M. Kirkland

Laymen's Committee: Mr. Edmund S. Wolfe

Finance Committee: Mr. Rush Taggart

Personnel-Medical  
Committee: Dr. O. R. Sellers

Women's Committee: Mrs. H. Howard Black

To succeed the Rev. S. Franklin Mack as Secretary of the Audio-Visual Division the Board elected the Rev. W. Burton Martin who has been serving as Assistant Secretary of the Division. Mr. Martin was formerly a missionary in China.

The Rev. Archie R. Crouch has been elected as the Board's Western Area Secretary and expects to begin his work in San Francisco September 1st. At present he is connected with the Westminster Foundation in that area. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch were missionaries in China from 1936 to 1947.

### Youth Emphasis Year 1953

The fifth year of the Five Year Plan of special emphases in our Presbyterian Foreign Missions and Overseas Interchurch Service, is to be a "Youth Emphasis Year." A special effort to initiate and strengthen our Church's program for reaching all the youth in all the lands where we are working is a fitting climax to our special emphases, for with the converting and training of youth we insure the continued growth and strength of the Church. All our other efforts are finally successful to the extent we enlist the youth in the cause of Christ and His Church.

Most people now recognize that the world is locked in a struggle for the minds and hearts of men. If the Church is to bear fruitful witness today it must understand this struggle and engage in it with all its resources. To bear effective witness we must be aware of the fact that the greatest weapon being used by the totalitarian drives is the conversion of youth. This new factor in the struggle of concentrating on winning youth, and the terrible effectiveness possible because of modern methods, introduces an element of urgency to our own witnessing that we dare not ignore.

In our church work we must keep before us these facts:

The youth of our churches are often the only literate members.

The youth will provide the trained leadership for the transfer of responsibilities from missionaries to nationals.

It is the youth who feel the tremendous impact of the ideological battle raging around the world.

Unless we win and train the youth we will lose the struggle for the mind and spirit of this generation regardless of what else we do.

Among the kinds of projects to be sponsored are the following:

- 1) Exchange of personnel to enable a few qualified youth workers from the U.S.A. to spend several months or a year in some overseas position, and the placing of some nationals in those positions in the U.S.A. that would prepare them for more effective service with youth, for example, assistants to Westminster Foundation Directors or Directors of Religious Education.
- 2) The sending of ten additional short term personnel in 1953 for three years has been authorized by the Board. It is possible some of them can serve in areas of work within the youth emphasis.
- 3) Packets of materials will be mailed to nationals and missionaries to aid them in work with children, young people, and students.
- 4) Audio-visual materials will be produced for use in the U.S.A. and overseas. This will include a movie and film strips.
- 5) A plan is being worked out to enable a number of Presbyterian students from the U.S.A. to take their junior year of college in a university overseas related to our church work.
- 6) Certain projects requiring property and equipment for youth work will be financially supported. The Women's Opportunity Giving for 1953 includes a number of building projects for student centers.

### The Venezuela Youth Fellowship Team

The Venezuela Youth Fellowship Team, which has been touring the churches since March 1st, has made a unique contribution to international understanding and Christian fellowship. Composed of three young Venezuelan Evangelicals, the Senioritas Amanda Pacheco and Oda Hilda Gonzalez, and Senior Antonio Rivero, with the Rev. and Mrs. John H. Sinclair, missionaries to Venezuela, the team has, through testimony and song, completely captivated American audiences, both youth and adults. Letters have poured in to Board headquarters, telling of spiritual enrichment and testifying that "this was the best presentation of missionary work they had ever heard." The Board awarded special citations of appreciation to the Venezuelan team members as their signal service closed following the General Assembly.

### "In-Service" Training of Missionaries

As part of its Crisis Strategy the Board is now taking steps to secure a more thorough training of its new appointees before they go out to be representatives of the Christian world mission. When these plans mature, they will be shared with the Missions, but no delay is necessary in urging the continued training of new missionaries after they reach their fields, and even more

care than now is given both to the best use of the study furlough after the first term and to study opportunities during subsequent furloughs.

a) Continued education on field. The revised manual has a special section with this topic (articles 137-145). It will be noted that "continued education" is defined not only as language study but a study of "the cultural heritage and ideals of the people among whom missionaries work" under the supervision of an authorized committee. In another section (article 223) provision is made for a "mid-term study leave for special study, research, or observation under direction of the field organization."

The need for both field bodies and missionaries to take these manual provisions more seriously under current world conditions was pointed up by one of the conferences of furlough missionaries held last year under the auspices of the Board's Committee on the Approach to Communism. The conference made the specific suggestion that "first term missionaries be required to visit all stations of their mission, that first or second term missionaries be enabled to make a tour of related types of work outside the field of our missions, and that missionaries bearing institutional responsibilities should also carry some outside church or evangelistic responsibility."

In India steps are already being taken to meet this need. The Landour Language School, which has been held for five months each summer, plans to operate a winter school in Allahabad. The principal, the Rev. R. Caldwell Smith, writes about the plans:

"The program will be expanded to include orientation studies in addition to the basic language work . . . Very often the new missionary is located in a small town where opportunities for friendship with Indians of comparable educational, cultural, and spiritual background are very limited. In Allahabad there are a university, two Christian colleges, a Christian seminary and a well established Christian community. The students should have little difficulty in developing friendships and coming to love India because of Indian friends that are respected and loved . . . Five or six seminars are planned for each winter. Qualified Indian and missionary leadership will be called in to conduct seminars on subjects such as the following: Hinduism, its challenge; Islam, its opportunity; Indian culture; Indian history; Christian activity and opportunity; Keeping the inner glow; etc. Library facilities are to be developed and local libraries used so that good constructive work might be done along the lines of each student's interests and call. In addition Allahabad is one of the crossroads of India through which national and world leaders pass who will be able to address the student body or whose public lectures the students will be able to attend."

b) Special study and other training during furlough. The policy of the Board in expecting missionaries on their first furloughs to engage in special study to continue preparation for their work has brought rich rewards in a wide variety of new skills. We believe that it would be hard to overestimate this and that the field committees which advise missionaries in this regard

should plan carefully for the study well in advance of the furlough, checking the missionary's future assignment, at what points his training needs strengthening, and what new techniques he might bring to the task which the Mission and Church especially need. Is it unfair to say that in some cases at least the type and place of the furlough study are determined by less important considerations, such as the desire of the missionary himself without much consideration by Mission or Church, the hope of acquiring a post-graduate degree, the availability of comfortable housing, or the nearness of family and supporting churches?

As to the type of study, missionaries in medical service or teaching specialties doubtless have little trouble in making a wise decision. In the case of ordained missionaries and missionary wives, however, the range of useful study is now so varied and the advantages of finding new "tools" for evangelism and leadership training so great that a careful weighing of the possibilities is essential. One would think, for example, that for an ordained missionary to return to his own seminary for graduate study is usually less fruitful than specialized courses elsewhere. Missionary wives with children so young that any furlough study seems impracticable, may find on investigation that certain short courses of great helpfulness are possible. Suggestions of some of the possibilities of study now available are given below. Many of these are especially suited to the further training of missionaries on furloughs subsequent to the first. It is possible to combine a semester of study or a summer course with considerable deputation work in the churches, and perhaps older missionaries particularly need the stimulus and new ideas which these courses will provide.

#### *A list of possible fields of study.*

The list of courses of study below is not exhaustive and the missionary himself may know of others which, like these, represent the type of study for which furlough study grants may be made. The dates noted are current ones but the courses are usually repeated each year and the missionary can plan with comparable dates in mind for his furlough year.

#### *Rural Missions*

Summer institute on extension education methods  
University of Arkansas, June 30—July 18, 1952

One year course on basic rural training  
Cornell University, September 1952—June 1953

School for rural missionaries  
Cornell University, January 6—30, 1953

Seminar on extension and adult education methods  
in cooperation with Department of Agriculture:  
Washington, D.C. February 3—11, 1953

Courses are also offered at Louisville and Dubuque  
Theological Seminaries.

#### *Literacy, Christian Literature and Journalism*

Summer Courses at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.  
I. June 16—July 18, 1952, Phonetics and Adult Literacy Education

II. July 21—August 22, 1952. Language Structure and Teaching English on the Mission Field

Courses at Hartford Seminary Foundation

2nd semester, 1952: Courses in Adult Literacy Education; Expository and Editorial Writing

Courses at Syracuse University School of Journalism in religious journalism leading to M.A. degree

#### *Audio-Visual*

Ohio State University, Graduate School, Columbus, Ohio.

NBC Radio Workshop, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. Six weeks in June and July.

Religious Radio and Television Workshops. One to three weeks, conducted in various locations.

International Workshop in Audio-Visual Education. Sponsored by the Division of Christian Education, Green Lake, Wisconsin, first week of September.

#### *Schools of Social Work*

The following institutions have Schools of Social Work which offer regular courses in that field:

State University of Iowa, University of Kansas (especially social work in rural areas), University of California, Tulane University, New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

#### *Medical Training for Non-Medical Missionaries*

October to May of each year—Friday afternoons and evenings at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

#### *Summer Choir Schools in 1952*

San Anselmo, June 30—July 11, 1952.

Westminster Choir School, July 21—August 10, 1952.

College of Wooster, July 21—August 1, 1952.

Maryville College, June 30—July 11, 1952.

Eastman School, Rochester, June 23—August 1, 1952.

#### *Theological Institutes*

Institute of Theology at Princeton Seminary, July 7—17, 1952.

Union Seminary Conference for Ministers and Religious Leaders, July 7—25, 1952.

Summer School of Theology, San Anselmo, California.  
Term I. June 2—21, 1952.

Term II. June 23—July 12, 1952.

#### *Religious Drama*

Workshop at Green Lake, Wisconsin, August 11—21, 1952.

#### *Church Camp Leadership Training*

National Camp for Church Leaders, Port Jervis, New York, August 15—September 11, 1952.

Workshop for Camp Leaders, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee, June 9—July 4, 1952.

(These are both excellent for training those who wish to conduct camps and conferences on the mission field.)

#### *Seminar in Human Relations*

Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, June 16—July 25, 1952.

(Examines cultural values of different societies with purpose of furthering better understanding in human relations.)

Interdenominational Institutes on Racial and Cultural Relations

Lincoln Seminary, July 21—25, 1952.

Eden Seminary, August 4—8, 1952.

Reed College, Portland, August 25—29, 1952.

#### *Pastoral Psychology*

Clerical Pastoral Training. This training under the Department of Pastoral Services of the National Council of Churches, is offered as follows for both men and women:

Four 12-week courses beginning June 2, 1952, September 24, 1952, December 27, 1952, March 19, 1953, in the following types of institutions in various parts of the U.S.:

General Hospitals

Mental Hospitals

Penal and Correctional Institutions.

In line with the above, it would be well if the various field representatives and the committees responsible for special study on the field and on furlough deal afresh with this whole matter in each field and report the situation back to the proper foreign secretary. With regard to study furloughs, it is not too soon for those due for furlough in 1953 and 1954 to work out now the best area of study and begin correspondence on details. The foreign secretary will confer with functional secretaries where they are involved.

#### **Travel of Presbyterians Abroad**

All missionaries are doubtless by now aware of "Presbyterian World Tours," the series of personally-conducted trips to our fields of service which Mr. John Rosengrant is directing as part of his responsibilities. There are, however, many Presbyterians traveling abroad "on their own" or under business or governmental auspices, and few of these get in touch with our work unless a direct contact is made with them in advance. Mr. Rosengrant has, therefore, agreed to have his office serve as a clearing-house from which information can be sent to these travelers before they set out and word conveyed to the fields they will visit about their coming. The following is an outline of the procedure being followed:

1) This new service to travelers is described through Presbyterian publicity channels.

2) All prospective travelers are asked to write Mr. Rosengrant, who sends them information as to Presbyterian work in the fields they will visit and gives them the name of one missionary in each field with whom the visitors should get in touch. This letter makes clear that visitors should not be a burden to missionaries and national Christians, financially or otherwise.

3) Mr. Rosengrant also writes to the contact person on the field giving the names of expected visitors, and something about their background and church interest.

4) The field contact person is responsible for welcoming visitors and giving introductions to others in the field whom they should see, as well as information about the work to be observed.

This procedure from the field angle needs careful planning if it is to work smoothly. Individual missionaries are invited to send to the contact person in their field suggestions as to how this may be done. In order to prevent the welcome to visitors from absorbing an undue amount of missionary time, it has been suggested that national Christians who speak English might often be enlisted as guides to the work and liaison persons with the local church groups. All of us foster the conception that Presbyterian work overseas is an extension of the local parish and welcome the growing opportunities for our fellow-Christians here to see at first hand that part of the work of their Church which hitherto has seemed remote and unreal. In doing this, the travelers will also come to know the now independent Younger Churches which have grown out of that work.

The possible material and spiritual effects of this guided travel are incalculable, as has already been proved by the enthusiasm and cooperation of those who have been on one of the Presbyterian World Tours. Word has come from all over the Church of addresses, illustrated lectures, and fresh contributions to our work on the part of these friends. So far as future travelers are concerned, one article in a recent issue of "Monday Morning," the magazine for Presbyterian ministers, has produced scores of replies of people expecting to go to places all over the world. It is worthwhile reprinting the article here so that missionaries may be informed as to the type of approach being made to the home Church.

### When Presbyterians Travel Abroad

John Black was a sanitary engineer in an Iowa city and an elder in the Presbyterian church there. Last spring he flew out to the Philippines for three months on a special assignment from the State Department. His pastor saw him off but said nothing about Presbyterian work in the new republic. John Black did a swell job for his Government, but did nothing for his Church, and he missed the chance of a lifetime to meet some of the most dynamic Christians in the world. When he got back he told the Men's Chapter in his Church about the "Huks" and the ruins in Manila, and let it go at that.

Not only are the John Blacks moving across the world in unprecedented numbers, but Mr. and Mrs. Welixt are substituting for their annual trip to Europe new adventures in Asia and Latin America, areas where missionaries are at work and where new Christian churches are in the making. Widow Brown, able at last to stretch her wings since the children married, and her schoolteacher sister, Miss White, are studying travel-tour folders avidly, with a view to visiting out-of-the-way places. That's where mission work is found, if the tourist knows it's there.

Mr. Calvin Green, of Pittsburgh, doesn't know it yet, but next month he will receive orders from his firm to spend six weeks in Brazil. When he gets the word he'll dream of old cathedrals and exotic scenes, but unless his pastor tells him about it, he won't know that on free weekends he can get in touch with the fastest growing Protestant Church in the world.

It is all wrong for some of our finest Presbyterians to travel abroad and miss the very best contacts in the lands they visit. The increasing number who go on the guided Presbyterian World Tours give eloquent testimony to the wonderful schools and hospitals they have inspected, the worship services in which they have shared with Christians of another tongue but the same Lord, and particularly to the new friendships they have made with missionaries and church leaders.

They tell not only of strange cities and tropical scenes but of unforgettable personalities and the thrilling expansion of Christianity at its growing edge. Yet these fortunate Presbyterians are but a minute fraction of those who go abroad and could have similar privileges, if they only knew.

We suggest the following practical steps for pastors to take in order to insure the proper contacts when Presbyterians travel abroad:

(1) When you hear that a member of your parish is going overseas, find out at once what countries he will visit. (2) If the traveler is planning to visit or pass through Presbyterian fields of service, get him to write in advance to John Rosengrant, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. (3) Mr. Rosengrant will not only send him a packet of material about our work in the fields to be visited, but will give him the name of a missionary contact in each field and will write that missionary to look out for the traveler. (4) Tell the traveler to be ready on his return to report on the mission work he has seen, which, after all, is only the extension overseas of his local church. (5) Don't file this article where you can't get at it, on the ground that your people travel only to Florida and California. They're going farther every trip. Keep it in readiness for the John Blacks who are going next month to—well, who knows where?

### Suggestions By Recent Visitors Overseas

Most of you have had the privilege of meeting one or more of the distinguished representatives of the home Church who have gone abroad during the past year on special missions and have graciously given of their time and strength to visit our work. Since their return, these friends have not only told the Church of their experiences, but have made invaluable suggestions to the Board as to new ways in which your hands can be upheld and your work undergirded. Dr. James Robinson, as a Board member, has had a unique opportunity to do this. The suggestions of others, such as Dr. and Mrs. Buttrick, Dr. Blake, Mr. Proffitt, Dr. William Wishart, and Dr. Archer Anderson, have been carefully noted and organized into a number of specific proposals to which the Board is giving careful consideration.

## A Survey of Chinese in Southeast Asia

Dr. C. Stanley Smith, Presbyterian missionary to China for many years, has recently returned from a survey study of the Chinese living in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The survey was made under the auspices of the Board of Founders of the Nanking Theological Seminary of which Dr. Smith is vice-president, to see what could be done to train young Chinese in these countries for the ministry, or for full time work in the ecumenically minded churches of Southeast Asia.

Dr. Smith reports that there are some ten million Chinese living in this area. The largest number, three million, are in Thailand where the Presbyterian Board carries on extensive missionary work. There are about 1,000 Chinese Protestant Christians in Thailand. In the Philippines, where our Board also has a strong work, there are some 8,000 Chinese Protestants out of a total Chinese population of 20,000 or less. Among Indonesia's two million Chinese, there are about 16,000 Protestant Christians organized into strong churches and well integrated into the total Christian life of the nation.

The Chinese in these countries control much of the industry, commerce, and trade within the nation. In Indonesia this control is reliably reported to be 95% of the industry and internal trade; in the Philippines and Thailand the control is probably 70-80%. Because of the fear and jealousy aroused by this economic strength, as well as the potential threat which the Chinese offer to the national security in case of any southward aggressive move from China, there have been many restrictive laws passed that tend to limit the economic opportunities of the Chinese and often to curtail their former liberties.

This situation is producing in the Chinese population a sense of insecurity, anxiety, and isolation. They appreciate every friendly approach, especially by missionaries who can speak their language. It is Dr. Smith's conviction that these Chinese present the most strategic evangelistic opportunity in Asia, if not indeed in the world, today. This area is a challenging place for the redeployment of the former China missionary force, a number of whom have already been reassigned to work with the Christian churches and institutions in Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

## Work in Formosa

The Board has accepted the cordial invitation of the General Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to send a number of its China missionaries to Formosa and has already asked Dr. and Mrs. A. N. MacLeod and Miss Florence L. Logan to accept transfer to Formosa. The general understanding is that any of our missionaries who go to Formosa are to be regarded as "unofficial and friendly helpers, taking no part in the administration of the work, except as they may be invited by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to serve as corresponding members without vote, and to enjoy the privilege of discussion concerning matters with which they might be asked to help." Our Board will be responsible for salaries and personal work appropriations. Correspondence on these details will be through the China Field Representative.

## I. M. C. Meeting at Willingen, Germany

Two hundred representatives of Mission Boards and Societies and of the Churches in fifty countries will attend the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Willingen, Germany, from July 5th to 17th. Many of the leaders of the churches in Asia, Africa, and Latin America will be present.

Officials of the I.M.C. feel that "this world gathering is an integral and essential part of a comprehensive study of the whole missionary enterprise of the non-Roman churches which began late in 1950 and is now being conducted by the I.M.C., known as the 'Study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church.'"

Dr. John A. Mackay, Dr. Charles T. Leber, Mr. Daniel M. Pattison, and Mr. Charles W. Arbuthnot will represent the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. Dr. Mackay, chairman of the Conference, will give one of the major addresses on the Missionary Obligation of the Church.

## The Missionary Obligation of the Church

The last General Letter carried a statement as to the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church on the part of the Board. Since that time, the five Board-staff committees have been hard at work and made a tentative report to the Board at its March meeting. A document summarizing the study has also been sent to the International Missionary Council, at its request, for information and use at the Willingen Conference. A continuing Board-staff committee during coming months will bring to the Board for action a series of definite proposals growing out of the study.

## Outgoing Missionaries' Conference

The annual conference for newly appointed missionaries was held in New York from June 15th to 20th, following the interdenominational conference at Hartford under the auspices of the National Council of Churches.

There were fifty-six new missionaries in attendance, and twenty-six others were either unable to be present or have already sailed for their fields. Most of these eighty-two young people are under permanent appointment, but seven of them are going for special terms, and two are being reappointed after some years of previous service. Every one of our foreign fields will have at least one new recruit from the group appointed this year. In addition to doctors, nurses, teachers, and evangelists there are some who will be working in fields of specialization, such as music and agriculture. Mr. Kingsbury and Miss Skarin will be associated with Dr. Torrey in the rehabilitation work for Korean amputees.

A group of thirty-one future missionaries from three weeks to ten years of age, will accompany their parents on their great adventure.

## Second Generation Missionaries

Among the newly commissioned missionaries are several who are the children of missionaries. Miss Ann Stewart Leeder, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George B. Leeder of the Punjab Mission, is returning to India to teach in Woodstock School where she received her own early education. Mrs. Robert C. Urquhart is the

daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John W. Vinson who were Southern Presbyterian missionaries in China. She and her husband are going to Korea for evangelistic work. The Rev. George M. Wilson, son of Dr. Jesse Wilson, now a secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, was born in Japan while his parents were there as missionaries. Young Mr. Wilson is going to Bangkok, Thailand. Miss Joyce Roberts is the daughter of missionaries to China, and her parents are now in Hong Kong.

The Rev. Robert E. Seel, who is under appointment for Venezuela, is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Edward G. Seel, former missionaries to Chile, but now in Puerto Rico under the Board of National Missions. Mr. Seel, Sr., is president of the Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico. The parents of Dr. H. Wallace Greig have also served both the Foreign Board, in Africa, and the National Board, in Alaska. Dr. Greig is appointed to the West Africa Mission.

Missionary tradition is strong in the Browne family. Francis W. Browne, son of the Rev. and Mrs. George F. Browne of the Shantung Mission, and his wife Joan Campbell Browne, daughter of United Presbyterian missionaries to India, are going out for evangelistic work in the Punjab. Mr. Browne's brother, the Rev. G. Chalmers Browne, is now a missionary in Brazil, and his wife is the daughter of Dr. Philip S. Landes, who has been a Presbyterian missionary in Brazil since 1912.

The Rev. Clair H. Denman, appointed to the Mexico Mission, is a third generation missionary. His grandfather was Dr. Clair H. Denman, a Presbyterian medical missionary to Thailand, and his mother was also a missionary in Thailand before her marriage.

### Foreign Missions Study Theme for 1952-3

The interdenominational study books for the Africa theme in 1952-53 are as attractive as any yet published by the Friendship Press (Joint Commission on Missionary Education). Adult books are: *African Heritage*, Emory Ross; *Africans on Safari*, Leslie Sayre. Presbyterian authors are prominent in the series which includes a new edition of *This is Africa*, by S. Franklin Mack, *Guide for Adults on Africa*, by Margaret Shannon, and Esther D. Horner's *Jungles Ahead*.

The interdenominational film is *A Challenge of Africa* which was filmed in our Mission in Cameroun. The Board has made available abundant supplementary material about our own work. *Sketches of New Christians, Now in Cameroun*, *Presbyterian Facts from Cameroun*, and *Guideposts to Missionary Education* will all contribute toward making the study of Africa interesting and instructive.

Outstanding in this excellent supplementary material is *Bridge to Africa* by Dr. L. K. Anderson and Dr. W. Sherman Skinner. This is a story of simple faith and answered prayer that built a beautiful church in the African jungle. The African Christians' childlike belief in God's power, the missionary's commitment to the seemingly impossible, a bereaved husband's recognition of a larger plan in his wife's death are woven with bubbling humor, keen insight, and dramatic highlights into a tale of moving beauty.

The pastor who plays so important a part in the story is Pastor Mvondo, referred to above.

### Some Recent Board Actions

#### *Deputation to Latin America*

The Board has voted to ask Dr. W. Stanley Rycroft and Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. K. Clothier to visit Latin America in the summer of 1952. Various administrative, medical, and nursing problems in Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Ecuador will be discussed with the Missions. The expanding medical work in Brazil will receive special attention, and the deputation will also give counsel on the personnel, medical, and nursing problems in Chile, and the new nursing project in Venezuela.

#### *Special Retirement Provisions*

The Board voted to make the following provisions for those missionaries unable to return to the field because of the world situation, prior to the compulsory retirement age of 70 for men and 65 for women:

1. A man missionary who is between the ages of 65 and 70 may retire immediately and receive as his pension the full amount to which he would have been entitled at the age of 70 had he continued in service, including high cost of living adjustments. Or, if he desires to secure a position, he may be placed in the category of "Missionaries not in Active Service" and be granted a leave of absence until his 70th birthday or an earlier date at which he may wish to retire, without salary or any allowances, and with the understanding that his pension credits will be held for him until the date of his retirement.
2. A single woman or a widow in active service who is within three years of the compulsory retirement age of 65 may be placed in the category of "Missionaries not in Active Service" and be granted an adjusted salary equal to the amount of pension she would be entitled to at the age of 65 had she continued in active service, including high cost of living adjustments. The Board will pay the total pension premium until the 65th birthday, at which time she will automatically retire.

#### *Laymen's Fellowship Mission to Europe*

For the purpose of extending the fellowship missions of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board voted to send a deputation of approximately five laymen to Europe for three or four weeks in the late summer of 1952. The following were approved as members of the deputation:

Mr. Edmund S. Wolfe	Business man
Mr. Charles Bynum	Executive, National Infantile Paralysis Foundation
Mr. Lloyd Collins	Business man
Mr. Ernest Thomas, Jr.	Machinist
Mr. A. E. Aitchison	Agriculturalist

### *Relation to Point IV Program*

The Board noted that the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., through its Committee for Technical Assistance, has made a study of the latest developments in the Technical Assistance Program of the United States Government and that the Committee reports: "The current setting of the United States Point IV Program under the Mutual Security Act brings consideration of short-range national self-interest much more clearly to the fore than did the original proposals." Because of this development, the Board voted to advise its field organizations to refrain from presenting requests for such aid, except in countries where Point IV funds are not dependent upon or related to Mutual Security considerations.

Since the Board is convinced that the present provisions of the Mutual Security Act are resulting in serious misunderstanding as to the sincerity and disinterested purpose of the Technical Assistance Program among the under-developed peoples whom it is intended to benefit, the Board voted to request the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. to make representation to the United States Government to initiate such action as will designate Point IV and other funds for technical assistance without relationship to Mutual Security considerations.

### **New Death Benefit Provisions of Pension Plan**

We quote the following changes in the Pension Plan, effective January 1, 1952, with an explanation as to how these apply to the missionaries:

"A widow or dependent of a member receives a continuance of the member's salary for six months (maximum \$2,500) if death occurs before age 65. (The maximum is reduced to \$500 if death occurs after 65.)"

Because the Foreign Board pays premiums for all missionaries on a basis of \$4,000 for married and \$2,400 for single missionaries, rather than on an actual salary base, it is understood that the insurance payment shall be one-half of the basis upon which premiums are paid.

This death payment of salary is in addition to any pension payment made by the Pension Board or by the Foreign Board.

(When the death of a member occurs,) "Each child receives a maximum of \$1,200 i.e. \$300 for each of four years in college or in other studies after high school."

This would mean that when the child studies beyond high school, he or she will be eligible to receive this amount of \$300 a year. It, of course, will be in addition to the usual child's allowance and it will also be in addition to the allowance the child is entitled to receive from the Board of Pensions. We would point out, how-

ever, that the allowance the child receives from the Board of Pensions on the death of the father, namely \$100 a year, is deducted from the children's allowance that the Board pays. It is not in addition to the regular Board children's allowance. This insurance benefit of \$300 a year for four years is in addition.

### **Brief Notes**

*Dr. John C. Smith* has recently made a two months' visit to his fields, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand. The major part of his time was spent in the Philippines and Thailand. He represented the Board at the dedication of the buildings and equipment of the Japan International Christian University of Tokyo, and he also represented the Board at the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Church in the Philippines.

*Mrs. Annie Mary Allen*, the Board's Assistant Treasurer, left recently for Africa to spend the rest of this year as treasurer of the West Africa Mission. She is pinch-hitting while the present treasurers, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterson, are home on furlough and the prospective treasurer, Mr. Grondorf, is in training for the work. *Miss Bessie Hille* of the China Missions is serving in Mrs. Allen's place in the Board rooms.

As of July 1 the cash received from the One Great Hour of Sharing Offering in March was \$793,189.27, and more is expected. This is the largest amount yet contributed for the relief offering. The largest previous gift was in 1949 when more than \$763,000 was received.

During the period set aside by the United Promotion Committee for Educational Promotion, from January to May, 1952, the Board through its area offices arranged for speakers on missions in 2,860 individual churches in 24 of the synods. In one synod 90% of the churches were reached.

In January the library of the Board of National Missions merged with our library under the new title, *Presbyterian Mission Library*. The total of more than 19,000 books on missions at home and abroad makes it one of the outstanding missionary libraries of the world, both for reference and for loan circulation.

When the subject of appointment of an American ambassador to the Vatican was in the forefront of the news last fall the Board approved a statement of its position, which was sent to all Senators in Washington over the name of the president of the Board, Dr. Emmons later reported that he had had replies from at least 40 Senators. Some of these were merely formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the statement, some indicated their opinion that the appointment would never be made, twelve agreed with the Board's point of view and said they would oppose any such appointment, and one stated that he was in favor of such an appointment.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL



## INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Brief Notes	10
Foreign Missions at the 164th General Assembly	1
African Pastor at General Assembly	2
Fellowship Prayer Service and Tea	1
Foreign Missions Breakfast	1
Pre-Assembly Conference	1
Report of Standing Committee	2
Women's Meeting	1
World Christianity Meeting	1
Foreign Missions Study Theme for 1952-3	9
I.M.C. Meeting at Willingen, Germany	8
"In-Service" Training of Missionaries	4
List of possible fields of study	5-6
Missionary Obligation of the Church	8
New Board Members and Officers	3
New Death Benefit Provisions of Pension Plan	10
Outgoing Missionaries' Conference	8
Persecution in Colombia	2
Presbyterian Missionaries Still in China	3
S. Franklin Mack Enters New Field of Service	3
Second Generation Missionaries	8
Situation in Korea	2
Some Recent Board Actions	9
Deputation to Latin America	9
Laymen's Fellowship Mission to Europe	9
Relation to Point IV Program	10
Special Retirement Provisions	9
Suggestions by Recent Visitors Overseas	7
Survey of Chinese in Southeast Asia	8
Travel of Presbyterians Abroad	6
Venezuela Youth Fellowship Team	4
Work in Formosa	8
Youth Emphasis Year 1953	4

